SHIKHALIZADE, M.A.

Using trap absorbers for dehydrating and separating gas.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.6:57-62 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.
(Gas, Natural)

SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Increasing the resources in diesel fuels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.12:101-103 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M.Azizbekova.
(Diesel fuels)

GUKHMAN, L.A.; SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Using the sulfuric acid method and sludge acid for refining diesel fuels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:83-87 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im.
(Diesel fuels) (Sulfuric acid)

SHIKHALIZADE, P.D.

Production of turbine oils from the Neftyanye Kamni petroleum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.6:67-72 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. Azizbekova.
(Lubrication and lubricants)

87161

S/152/60/000/011/002/005
B024/B076

15.8111

AUTHORS: Gukhman, L. A., Shikhalizade, P. D.

TITLE: Production of Resins of the Indene Coumarone Type From Light Oil Fractions by Petroleum Pyrolysis

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1960, No. 11, pp. 75-78

TEXT: In view of the increasing demand for indene coumarone resins in various branches of industry, GNTK Azerb. SSR (State Scientific Technical Committee of the Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR) asked the authors to investigate whether these products could be obtained on the basis of petroleum. S. A. Potolovskiy and A. D. Atal'yan had previously pointed out the possibility of obtaining these resins from light oil by treating the latter with aluminum chloride before rectification (Refs. 4, 5). O. G. Pipik and N. I. Khatskevich (Ref. 6) dealt with the production of resins from petroleum solvent. The authors made a test with the light oil fraction (boiling range of 160-200°C) of the pyrolysis plant of a Baku refinery. The product was polymerized with sulfuric acid and aluminum

Card 1/2

87161

Production of Resins of the Indene Coumarone Type From Light Oil Fractions by Petroleum Pyrolysis

S/152/60/000/011/002/005
B024/B076

chloride, respectively. The volatile products were distilled off at 100 - 190°C. The results of sulfuric acid polymerization show that the softening point of 60°C specified by ГОСТ 9263-59 (GOST 9263-59) was not achieved (ball and ring method). The aluminum chloride product had softening points from 42 to 102°C, depending on the temperature of distillation. At 180°C the softening point (63°C) specified by GOST 9263-59 was obtained for the resin. The resin yield was somewhat higher with aluminum chloride polymerization than with sulfuric acid polymerization. Although the color of all resins obtained was dark, the requirements of GOST 9263-59 were met. Nevertheless, the authors tried to bleach the polymerized product with silica gel in a petroleum ether solution. A light-colored resin with a softening point of 63°C was obtained from the petroleum ether solution, and a dark one with a softening point of 119°C if an alcohol-benzene mixture was used as eluant. The yield of light-colored resin was 35.5% of the original product. There are 3 tables and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1960

Card 2/2

S/152/61/000/009/001/004
B126/B110

AUTHORS: Gukhman, L. A., Shikhalizade, P. D.

TITLE: Effect of various factors on the production of indene cumarone resins

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 9, 1961, 61 - 65

TEXT: The authors studied the production of indene cumarone resins from the light-oil fraction 160 - 200°C by polymerization with sulfuric acid or aluminum chloride. First tests had been described by the authors in "Neft' i gaz", no. 11, 1960. The effect of various factors on polymerization was studied here. The first test was to determine the optimum amount of sulfuric acid, and showed that it was about 1.2% referred to the light-oil fraction. The second test dealt with the effect of temperature; best results were obtained at 20°C (yield 35.6% resin, melting point 68°C). The third test concerned the effect of contact time between light-oil fraction and sulfuric acid with 2% H_2SO_4

Card 1/2

and at 20°C. A contact time of about one hour proved to be optimum. The effect of the aluminum chloride amount on polymerization was the object of the fourth test which showed that this amount should not exceed 3%. A further test showed that 20°C was the optimum temperature with 3% $AlCl_3$ for the fraction 160 - 200°C and a contact duration of one hour. Finally, the effect of contact time on polymerization was investigated for 3% $AlCl_3$ and a polymerization temperature of 20°C. A contact time of 15 min proved to be optimum. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1961

S/152/62/000/004/001/001
B119/B110

AUTHORS: Shikhalizade, P. D., Gukhman, L. A.

TITLE: Polymerization of the indene-coumarone fraction of light oil obtained by petroleum pyrolysis with iron chloride on silica gel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, no. 4, 1962, 55-58

TEXT: The authors polymerized light oil boiling between 160 and 200°C with the aid of $FeCl_3$ as a catalyst after application onto silica gel as carrier substance at a quantitative ratio SiO_2:$FeCl_3$ = 1:1 (A) and 1:2 (B) (reaction temperature 60°C, time 1 hr). The catalyst was added in quantities up to 6 % $FeCl_3$ in the initial mixture. The reaction product was distilled at 15 mm Hg and at temperatures up to 150 and 180°C, respectively. Results: The yield of polymerizate or resin, respectively, is the same with the use of A, B, or pure $FeCl_3$ in amounts of 6 % in the initial

Card 1/2

Polymerization of the...

mixture (92.5-96.0 % polymerizate, or 23.9-25.5 % resin, referred to the quantity of light oil used). The melting point of the resin increases with increasing $FeCl_3$ content on the silica gel (melting point with A: 100°C, with B: 111°C). With decreasing catalyst content in the reaction mixture, the resin yield and the melting point decrease (with 2 % A: 9.2 % yield, melting point 72°C; with 2 % B: 10.2 % yield, melting point 85°C). The catalyst efficiency decreases considerably with repeated use (resin yield after one use of B: 25.5 %, after two uses: 9.5 %, after three: 3.2 %). The catalyst inactivated by a superficial polymer film can be regenerated by treatment with suitable solvents. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Petroleum and Chemistry Institute imeni M. Azizbekov)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1961

Card 2/2

L 17696-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/MN

ACCESSION NR: AP3004248 S/0152/63/000/006/0065/0067 69

AUTHORS: Shikhalizade, P. D.; Lemberanskaya, S. I.

TITLE: Preparation of polymeric petrochemical resins from light oil fractions obtained by petroleum pyrolysis

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1963, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, polymer, unsaturated hydrocarbon, light oil, ferric chloride, silica gel, catalyst, aluminum chloride, resin

ABSTRACT: In continuation of an earlier work on polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons of light oil obtained from pyrolysis of petroleum fractions, it was found that the activity of used ferric chloride-silica gel catalyst is increased somewhat by removing deposited polymer through washing with a benzene-alcohol mixture. However, the results are not of practical interest because the yield falls sharply with repeated use of the catalyst, i.e. 26.8, 12.5, and 6.7%. Further experiments showed that aluminum chloride catalyst gives the best yield and the lightest-colored resin. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova (Azerbaydzhan Institute of Petroleum and Chemistry)

Card 1/2

LAZARYANTS, E.G.; TSAYLINGOL'D, V.L.; SMIRNOV, Yu.V.; SHIKHALOVA, K.P.; OLADOV, B.N.

Dewatering of synthetic rubbers in screw expeller presses. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.5:13-16 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

(Rubber, Synthetic--Drying)

L 7879-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RPL RM

ACC NR: AP5025030 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0083/0083

AUTHORS: Belyayev, V. A.; Gromova, V. A.; Zamit, S. V.; Kavrayskaya, N. L.; Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Kostin, D. L.; Kut'in, A. M.; Lazaryants, E. G.; Romanova, R. G.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, K. P.; Shushkina, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic rubber. Class 39, No. 173942

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 83

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, synthetic rubber, butadiene, styrene, polymer, copolymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic rubber by polymerization or copolymerization of dienes with vinyl monomers, for example, butadiene with α-methylstyrene, in aqueous emulsion at low temperatures in the presence of known free-radical-initiators and regulators employing emulsifiers. To improve the polymer properties, esters of monoalkylbenzoic acid are used as emulsifiers.

SUB CODE: 11,07/ SUBM DATE: 03Jul63

Card 1/1 nw UDC: 678.762.678.762-134

L 44199-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T LIP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015673 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0076/0076

INVENTOR: Lazaryants, E. G.; Aleshin, A. M.; Gromova, V. A.; Zemit, S. V.; Kopylov, Ye. P.; Kosmodem'yanskiy, L. V.; Romanova, R. G.; Troitskiy, A. P.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Shikhalova, K.P.; Shushkina, Ye.N.; Kostin, D. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber. Class 39, No. 181294

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 76

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, methylstyrene rubber, alpha methylstyrene, divinyl

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing divinyl-alpha-methylstyrene rubber by emulsion copolymerization of divinyl with alpha-methylstyrene at 20C and above in thr presence of persulfate initiators and emulsifiers. To increase the polymerization rate and improve the conditions for the granular coagulation of latex, commercial grades of sodium salts of the synthetic fatty acids C_{10}-C_{16}

UDC: 678.762.2-134.62

Card 1/2

L 44199-66

ACC NR: AP6015673

are suggested as emulsifiers in the following composition (%): C_{10}, 5—7; C_{11}, 12—14; C_{12}, 16—17; C_{13}, 15—17; C_{14}, 12—13; C_{15}, 9—10; C_{16}, 7—8; below C_{10} and above C_{16}, 15—20. [Translation]

[LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar62/

Card 2/2 JS

ACC NR: AP7010725 SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/010/0002/0004

AUTHOR: Filinov, G. P.; Titov, A. P.; Sukhomlinov, V. D.; Tsaylingol'd, V. L.; Gladov, B. N.; Shikhalova, K. P.

ORG: Voronezh Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev (Voronezhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sinteticheskogo kauchuka); Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo kauchuka)

TITLE: Cold-resistant butadiene-methylstyrene rubber with low ash content

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 10, 1966, 2-4

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene styrene resin, potassium compound, fluid viscosity / SKMS-10RPD rubber

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: The effect of additives of potassium caseinate and bone cement on the viscosity and coagulation of latex and also on the ash content and properties of the rubber SKMS-10RP was investigated. Laboratory results were checked in a pilot plant. The latex was obtained according to a formulation adopted for high-temperature copolymerization of butadiene with alpha-methylstyrene. Latex was

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.762.2-134.622:536.485

coagulated without using sodium chloride.

It was found that addition of potassium caseinate markedly raises the latex viscosity. Bone cement, in contrast, only slightly raised the latex viscosity. Raising the temperature from 10 to 50° C reduces the viscosity of latex containing the additives by 50-100%. Results of chemical analysis show that separation of the rubber SKS-10RPD with low ash content without use of sodium chloride solutions reduces its total ash content by 300-400% and its content of water-soluble ash by approximately 1900%. The avoidance of sodium chloride gives purer rubber and higher dielectric properties. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 40,351]

MOSHKIN, V.N.; ZUBKOV, V.F.; SHIKHANOV, V.V.

Recent data on the age of anorthosites form the Dzhugdzhur Range.
Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.2:391-393 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut i Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Dzhugdzhur Range--Anorthosite)

USANOVICH, M. I., CHIKHANCVA, N.

Acids, Organic.

Compound $SnCl_4$ with C_6H_5COOH, Izv. Sekt. plat. i blag. met., No. 25, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 Unclassified.

1. OVCHINNIKOV, N. N.; SHIKHANOVA, N. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Rice
7. Heterogenous pollen within a rice cluster, Dokl. AN SSSR 88, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

SHIKHANOVA, N. M.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/40

Authors : Ovchinnikov, N. N. and Shikhanova, N. M.

Title : Genetic variety of pollen formed in different parts of the plant

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/3, 463-465, Nov 21, 1954

Abstract : It was established that the spermin of a large pollen formed in the first blossoms in the middle part of the plant have greater life-activity and fertility than the spermin in the first blossoms in lower and upper parts of the plant. The effect of pollen sizes on the fertility of spermins and their ability to assimilate the ovicells is discussed. Three USSR references (1951 and 1952). Tables.

Institution: The Hydrometeorological Institute, Odessa

Presented by: Academician A. L. Kursanov, September 16, 1954

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.14, 1958, No. 63329

AUTHOR : Ovchinnikov, N. N., Shikhanova, N. M.
INST. : Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute
TITLE : Differences in the Biological Properties of Kernels Formed in Different Parts of Wheat Spike.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. instituta, 1957, vyp. 11, 41-58

ABSTRACT : The character of the growth of the aerial and subsurface mass of the plants grown from seeds formed in different parts of the spike was studied on the experimental plot of Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute. From the largest kernels from the middle part of the spike develop plants with a more vigorous root system, deeply embedded tiller nodes, predominance of the second type of tillering, with the highest amount of rootlets, leaves and shoots, with a higher percentage of the survival of plants, with tall productive tillers, higher yield and absolute weight of the

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M

[illegible] : [illegible]Biol., No.14, 1958, No. 63274

AUTHOR : Ovchinnikov, N.N., Shikhanova, N. M.
INST. : Odessa Institute of Hydrometeorology
TITLE : Separation of Biologically Full-Value Seeds

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 11,59-69

ABSTRACT : The seed material in some kolkhozes, rayon seed growing establishments and even elite seeds put out by individual selection stations is not graded according to size. The selection of full-value seeding material can be achieved by the usual machine sorting of wheat grains for size, and sorting according to specific weight can be applied to the previously graded portion of the large-sized seed material. The smallest specific weight has been noted in the largest sized and biologically full-value kernels.

V. D. Smyslova

Card: 1/1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1958, 1104

upon the supply of nutritive matter and upon the place where the pericarps are formed. Any direct connection between the weight of the external and internal flower membranes and the weight of the pericarps were not discovered. The project was completed in the Odessa Hydrometeorological Institute. Bibliography of ten titles.

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Changes in the fertilization ability of flowers as related to their position in the spike. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 93-96 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy rasteniyevodstva i pochvovedeniya Odesskogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta.
(Fertilization of plants) (Wheat)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Growth characteristics of plants developed from caryopses taken from different parts of the wheat ear. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.4:124-128 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy rasteniyevodstva i pochvovedeniya Odesskogo gidrometeorologicheskogo instituta.
(Wheat)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, E.M.

Relation between the variety in offspring and place of seed formation on hybrid plants of the preceding generation. Trudy OGMI no.16:67-77 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Hybridization, Vegetable)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Variations in the size of pollen as related to the size and vigor of the wheat plant. Trudy OGMI no.16:79-84 '58. (MIRA 12:9)
(Wheat) (Pollen)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Effect of seed quality on the improvement of varietal qualities of spring wheat sown in fall. Trudy OGMI no.16:85-90 '58. (MIRA 12:9)

(Wheat) (Seeds)

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.

Heterogeneity of seed buds and egg cells developing in different parts of the wheat ear. Trudy OGMI no.18:17-21 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Wheat) (Ovaries (Botany))

OVCHINNIKOV, N.N.[Ovchynnykov, M.M.]; SHIKHANOVA, N.M.[Shykhanova, N.M.]

Heteronomy of organs, tissues, and cells in the plant organism
Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.1:19-27 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Odesskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Plant physiology)

OVCHINNIKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; SHIKHALOVA, Nadezhda Mikhaylovna; REYNERS, F.E., doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.

[Regularities of ontogenesis in cultivated annual cereal crops] Zakonomernosti ontogeneza odnoletnikh kul'turnykh zlakov. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 182 p. (MIRA 18:1)

MASSEN, V.A.; MILOSLAVSKIY, I.L.; PAVLOV, S.P.; POGODILOV, M.N.; SHEVELEV, A.Ye.; KUNITSA, S.S.; YAKOVLEV, V.G.; CHESNOKOV, V.K.; KRYLOV, B.F.; SHIKHANOVICH, B.A.; YAITSKOV, S.A.

Proposals awarded prizes at the 16th All-Union Contest for Electric Power Economies. Prom.energ. 17 no.10:12-14 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Technological innovations--Competitions)

BENYAKOVSKIY, M.A.; GUTNIK, M.V.; TOROPOV, G.M.; BUTYLKINA, L.I.; REUTOV, Yu.G.; SHIKHANOVICH, B.A.; FIRSOV, P.A.; NAGAYEV, S.A.

Mastering the operation of the plant for cold-rolled sheet production. Stal' 25 no.8:726-730 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; SOLOKHOV, V.V.; SHIKHANOVICH, E.L.

Applicability of the method of long-period variations of the telluric currents in the case of a complex geoelectric cross section. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:26-33 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

L 47108-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR6019884 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/002/G001/G002

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V.I.; Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

TITLE: The formulation of new trends of research on the structure of the Earth's crust and upper mantle in Turkmenistan by geophysical methods

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 2G6

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, electromagnetic field, magnetotelluric probing, seismologic testing

ABSTRACT: Information on the structure of the Earth can be obtained by a magnetotelluric probing method of observation and interpretation of the recordings of various types of elastic waves, generated during natural earthquakes, and by studying the variations with different periods of the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth. This method is based on the study of the ratio of variations in the electric and magnetic components of the Earth's electromagnetic field.

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.311:551.14(575.4)

L 47108-66
ACC NR: AR6019884

Magnetotelluric probing stations provide the possibility of studying variations of the electromagnetic field during a period of 10 seconds to 24 hours. For improved seismological testing, it was very important to design equipment with an intermediate magnetic recording. An increased resolution of the recordings of the seismograph made it possible to use new inputs to determine the type and analysis of composite waves. Seismological observations and subsurface magnetotelluric probing in Turkmenistan proved the possibility of using both methods for studying sedimentary layers as well as the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to depths of approximately 200--250 km. [Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 18, 20/

hs

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028368 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0033/0044

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V. I.; Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: New trends in studying the structure of the crust and upper mantle by geophysical methods in Turkmenistan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, magnetotelluric survey, seismologic investigation, seismic wave, fault / TURKISTAN

ABSTRACT: The present paper summarizes the results of geophysical investigations of the Earth's crust and mantle performed since 1961 in the Epihercynian Kara-Kum platform and the folded Alpine region of Kopet-Dag. Magnetotelluric surveys and seismological investigations were conducted along a 110-km submeridional profile extending between Ashkhabad and Bakhardok. Several interfaces were investigated in the area near Ashkhabad. A geological cross section along the profile showing the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to 85 km has been prepared

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028368

from the geophysical data. The region lying between the Epihercynian platform and the geosyncline has been analyzed. The presence of lateral inhomogeneities in the mantle is noted. The presence of deep-seated faults is discussed, and their location and extent are determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

LAVRINENKO, V.T., red.; GNUSAREV, A.N., red.; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I., red.; ZHELNINA, N.A., red.izd-va; TERNOUSHKO, N.M., red.izd-va; SAVKINA, B.K., tekhred.

[Economy and organization of the socialist agriculture of Turkmenistan] Ekonomika i organizatsiia sotsialisticheskogo sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenistana. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe gos.izd-vo, 1958. 321 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Turkmenistan--Agriculture)

FOMKIN, F.L., dots.; SAPITSKIY, N.I.; KHALOV, O.A., kand. ekon. nauk; SHIKHANOVICH, L.I.; MEREDOV, A.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; ATAYEV, Ch.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KONDAKOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.T., kand. ekon. nauk; KOZLOV, N.Ye., refer.; SHUMEYKO, T.I., red. izd-va; ZUBOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the economics of the agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.] Ocherki po ekonomike sel'skogo khoziaistva Turkmenskoi SSR. Ashkhabad, Turkmengosizdat, 1962. 446 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Turkmenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Shikhanovich). 2. Turkmenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya (for Meredov).
(Turkmenistan--Agriculture--Economic aspects)

SHIKHANOVICH, M.S., inzh.

Assembling cars with tubular lift towers. Transp.stroi. 9 no.7:55-56 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

USPENSKIY, Vladimir Andreyevich; SHIKHANOVICH, Yu.A., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Lectures on computable functions] Lektsii o vychislimykh funktsiiakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1960. 492 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Functions)

S/044/61/000/008/001/039
C111/C333

AUTHORS: Yermolayeva, N. M. Shikhanovich, Yu. A.

TITLE: The problem of establishing a mechanical language for the geometry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 8, 1961, 11, abstract 8A79.("Soobshch. Labor. elektromodelir. In-t nauchn. inform. AN SSSR," 1960, vyp 1, 211-215)

TEXT: Short description of the lecture given by the authors at the conference mentioned in Ref. 8A80. The fundamental demands usually postulated for the projected mechanical information languages are explained by the example of the mechanical language for the geometry elaborated by the authors.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

SHIKHANOVICH, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; DOROFEYEV, G.V., red.

[Introduction to modern mathematics; elementary concepts]
Vvedenie v sovremennuiu matematiku; nachal'nye poniatiia.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 376 p. (MIRA 19:1)

SHIKHARBEYEV, B.V.

Study of the periods of development of various phases of the life cycle of the ticks Ixodes persulcatus P. Sch. in the focus of tick-borne encephalitis in the southwest part of Irkutsk Province. Trudy Irk. NIIEM no. 7:74-85 '62
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz otdela zabolevaniy s prirodnoy ochagovost'yu Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KHAYTOVICH, E. (UC2WC) (Vitebsk); SHIKHARDOV, G. (UC2WG) (g.Vitebsk).

We need help. Radio no.6:7 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Vitebsk--Radio, Shortwave)

SHIKHELIBEYLI, E., , GAMKRELIDZE, P. D., Professor

"On the Tectonic Structure of Azerbaydzhan and Georgia." Report presented at the Interdepartmental Conference on the Problems of the Metallogeny of the Caucasus, Tbilisi 8-13 May 1957.

Sum 1582

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

The IPT-3 hardness gauge. Stan. i instr. 26 no.7:36 Jl '55.
(Hardness) (MLRA 8:9)

Shikhel'man, Kh.L.

AID P - 5172

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 13/19

Author : Shikhel'man, Kh. L.

Title : Measurement of center distances with help of self-centering devices.

Periodical : Stan. i instr., 27, 6, 39-40, Je 1956

Abstract : The author describes a method for measuring center-to-center distances with the help of standard and special self-centering devices, which replace the several mandrels and much handling usually required in this job. Two drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Lapping of finishing reamers. Stan.i instr. 27 no.11:37-38 N'56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Reamers)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzhener.

Chucks used for internal grinding of P-63 thin-walled bushes.
Mashinostroitel' no.6:34-35 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Chucks) (Grinding and polishing)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh. L.

AYZENBERG, A.I., SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Manufacturing and checking the precision of indicating screws used in measuring instruments. Stan.i instr. 28 no.4:13-16 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Screw-cutting machines)
(Measuring instruments)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzh.

Technical bulletin of the scientific technical department in a plant. Mashinostroitel' no.4:47-48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Mechanical engineering)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Fitting screw-cutting tools along the angle of inclination. Stan.i instr. 29 no.5:40 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Spiral cutting)

25(1) SOV/117-59-5-25/30

AUTHOR: Shikhel'man, Kh.L.

TITLE: A Boring Machine Operator-Innovator

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 5, p 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article tells of some ideas of I.V. Pasternakevich, who is foreman of a team competing for the title of "Communist Work Brigade" at the Odesskiy zavod frezernykh stankov (Odessa Milling Machine Plant) imeni Kirova, and delegate to the Rayon Council of Workers Delegates. The ideas mentioned are: a method of boring intercrossing calibrated bores with high accuracy and speed; checking scraped basic surfaces on parts with the use of four cubes (shown in figure) of a height accuracy of up to 0.002 mm (if the base surface is machined with an inaccuracy of 2 to 3 micron, one of the cubes will not stick to the surface and can be shifted by hand without effort). When machining small lots of parts on a jig boring machine, P. uses simple set squares with holes for inserting the parts. The squares have eliminated the necessity of checking every part on coordinates.

Card 1/1

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L., inzh.

Efficient utilization of outworn metal-saws. Mashinostroitel' no.1:17 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Metal-cutting tools)

BARSHTAK, N.M.; SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

Design of high-precision machine tools at the Odessa Machine-Tool Plant. Stan.i instr. 32 no.9:27-30 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Odessa--Machine-tool industry)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Kh.L.

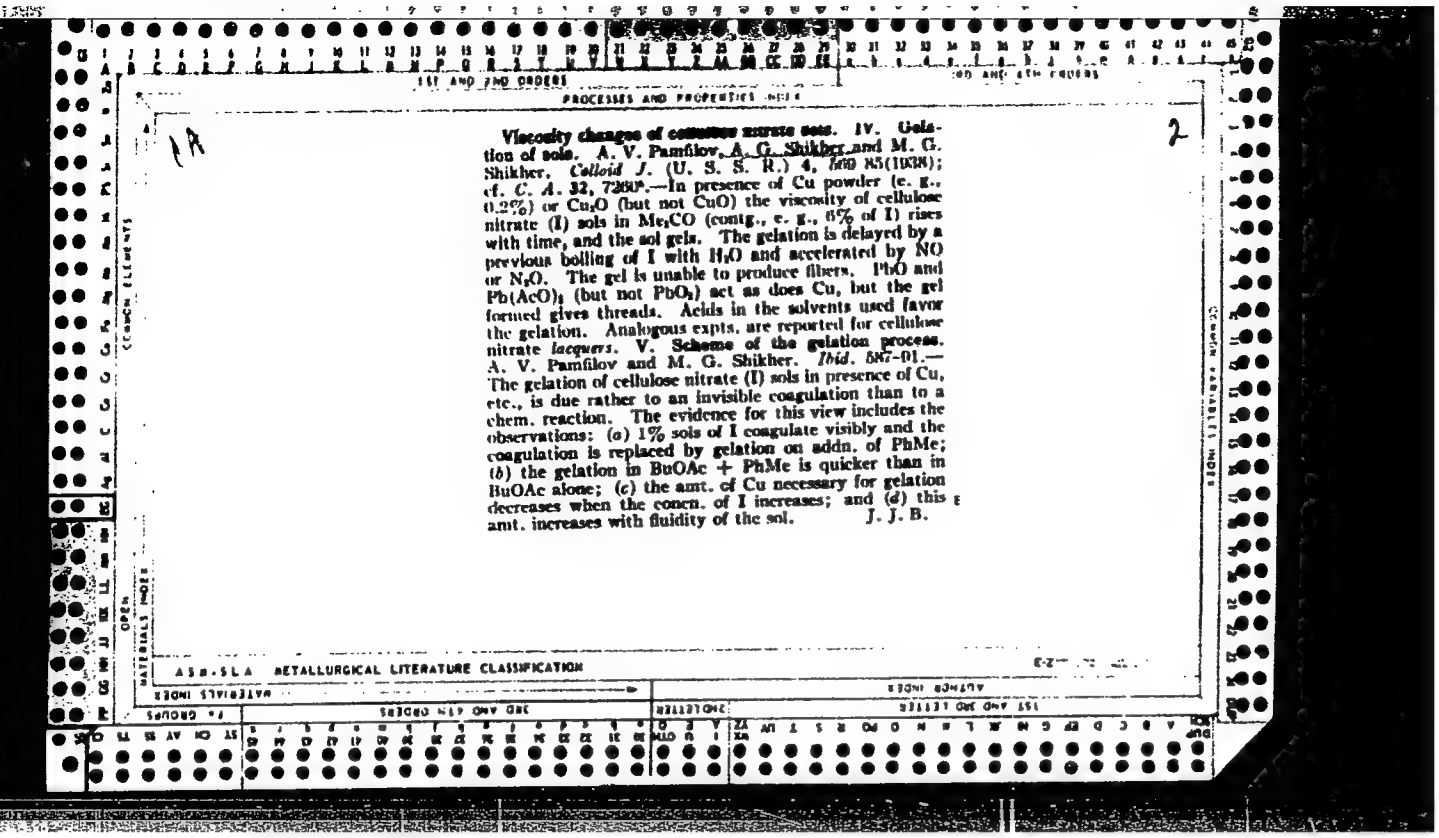
New machine tools manufactured at the Kirov Plant in Odessa.
Mashinostroitel' no.8:9-11 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SHIREMAN, M.I.

[Attachments and tools for jig-boring machines] Prisposo-
lenifia i instrument dlia koordinatno-rastochnykh stankov.
Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 145 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SHIKHEL'MAN, Z., inzhener; MOLDAVSKIY, G., inzhener.

Restoration of interchangeable parts of moving-picture equipment by chromium plating. Kinomekhanik no.12:23-28 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Motion-picture projectors)



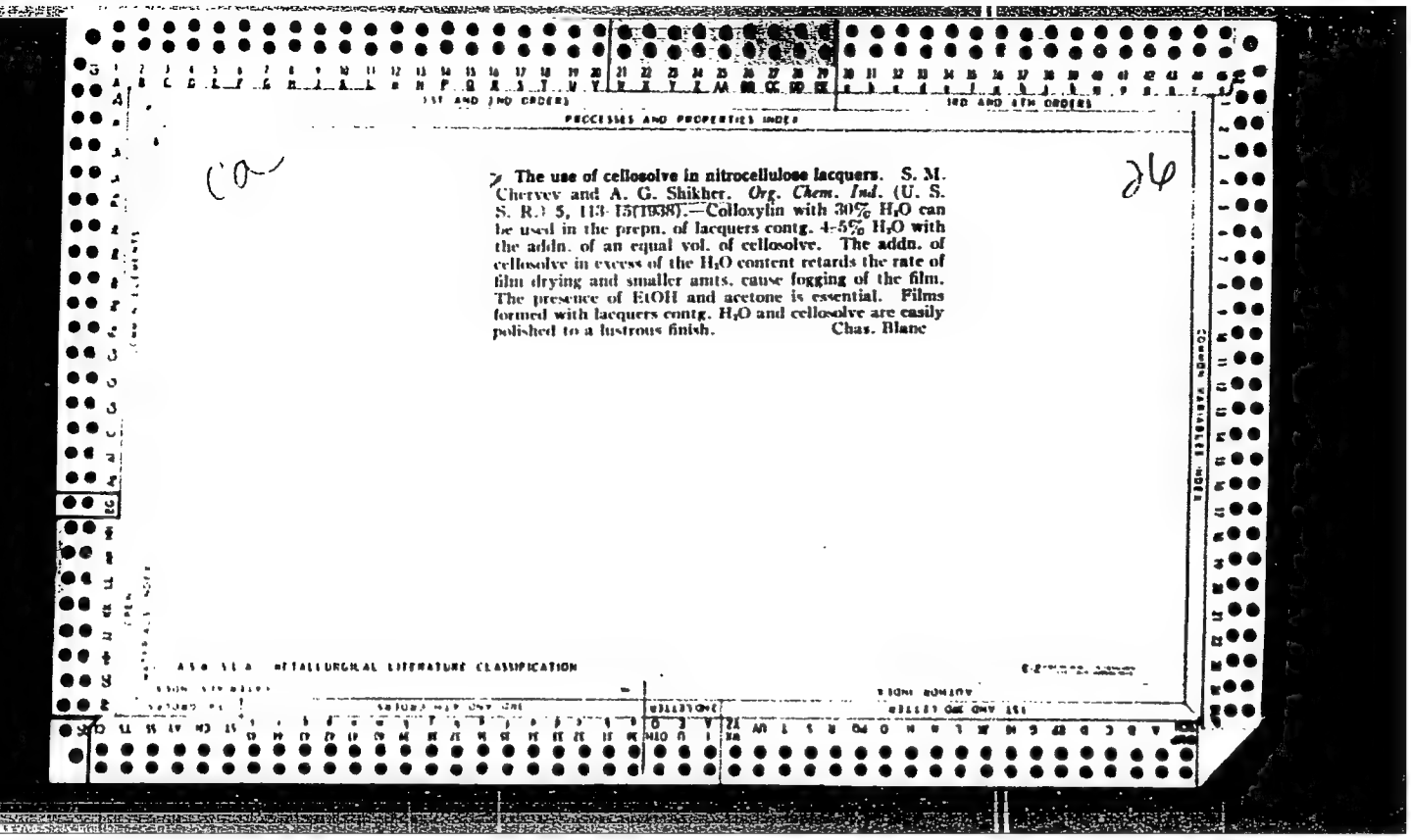
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1A

2

Viscosity changes of cellulose nitrate sols. IV. Gelation of sols. A. V. Pamfilov, A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 389 85(1938); cf. *C. A.* 32, 7360⁸.—In presence of Cu powder (e. g., 0.2%) or Cu_2O (but not CuO) the viscosity of cellulose nitrate (I) sols in Me_2CO (contg., e. g., 6% of I) rises with time, and the sol gels. The gelation is delayed by a previous boiling of I with H_2O and accelerated by NO or N_2O. The gel is unable to produce fibers. PbO and $Pb(AcO)_4$ (but not PbO_2) act as does Cu, but the gel formed gives threads. Acids in the solvents used favor the gelation. Analogous expts. are reported for cellulose nitrate *lacquers*. V. **Scheme of the gelation process.** A. V. Pamfilov and M. G. Shikher. *Ibid.* 587–01.—The gelation of cellulose nitrate (I) sols in presence of Cu, etc., is due rather to an invisible coagulation than to a chem. reaction. The evidence for this view includes the observations: (*a*) 1% sols of I coagulate visibly and the coagulation is replaced by gelation on addn. of PhMe; (*b*) the gelation in BuOAc + PhMe is quicker than in BuOAc alone; (*c*) the amt. of Cu necessary for gelation decreases when the concn. of I increases; and (*d*) this amt. increases with fluidity of the sol. J. J. B.

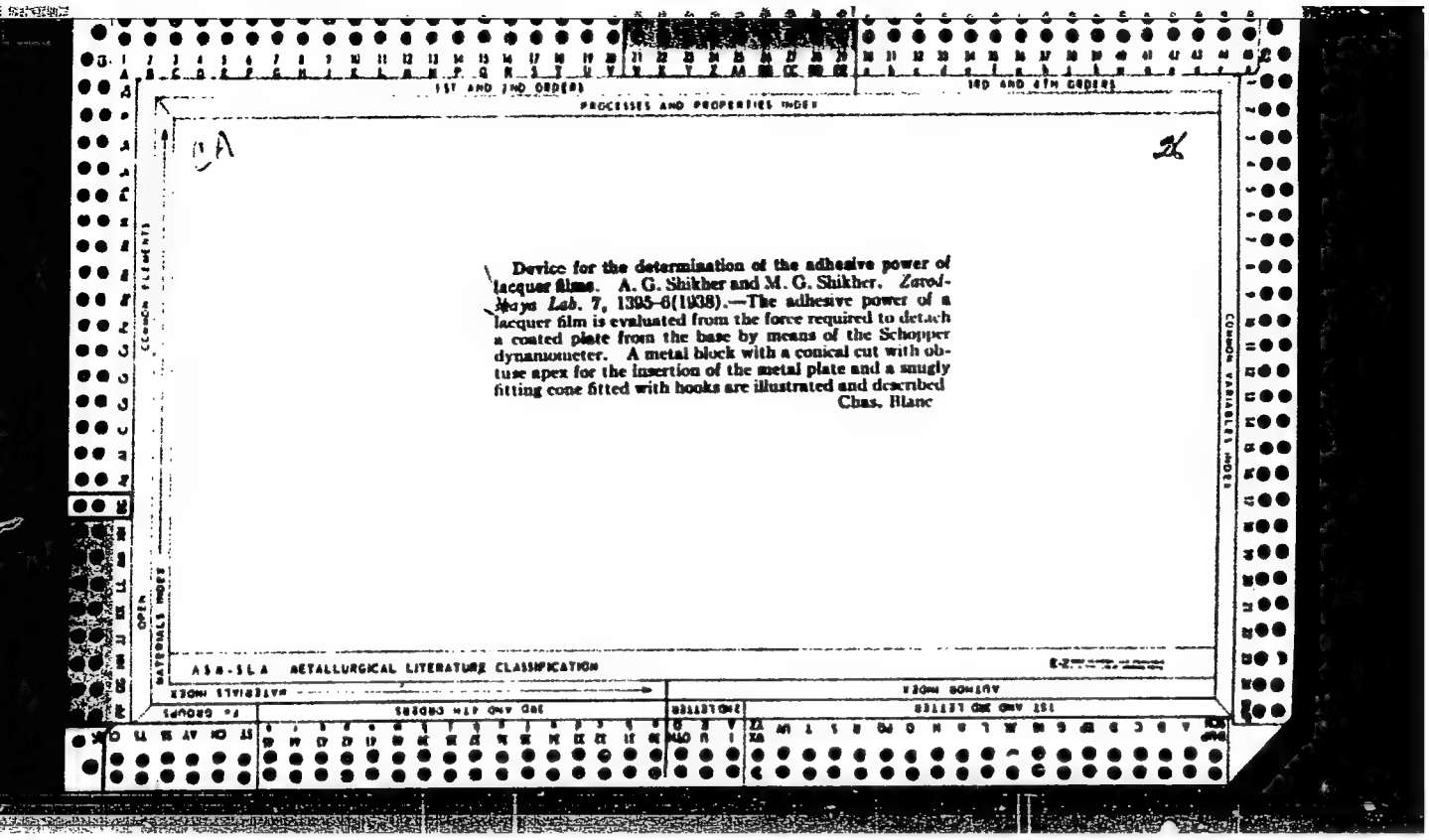
A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

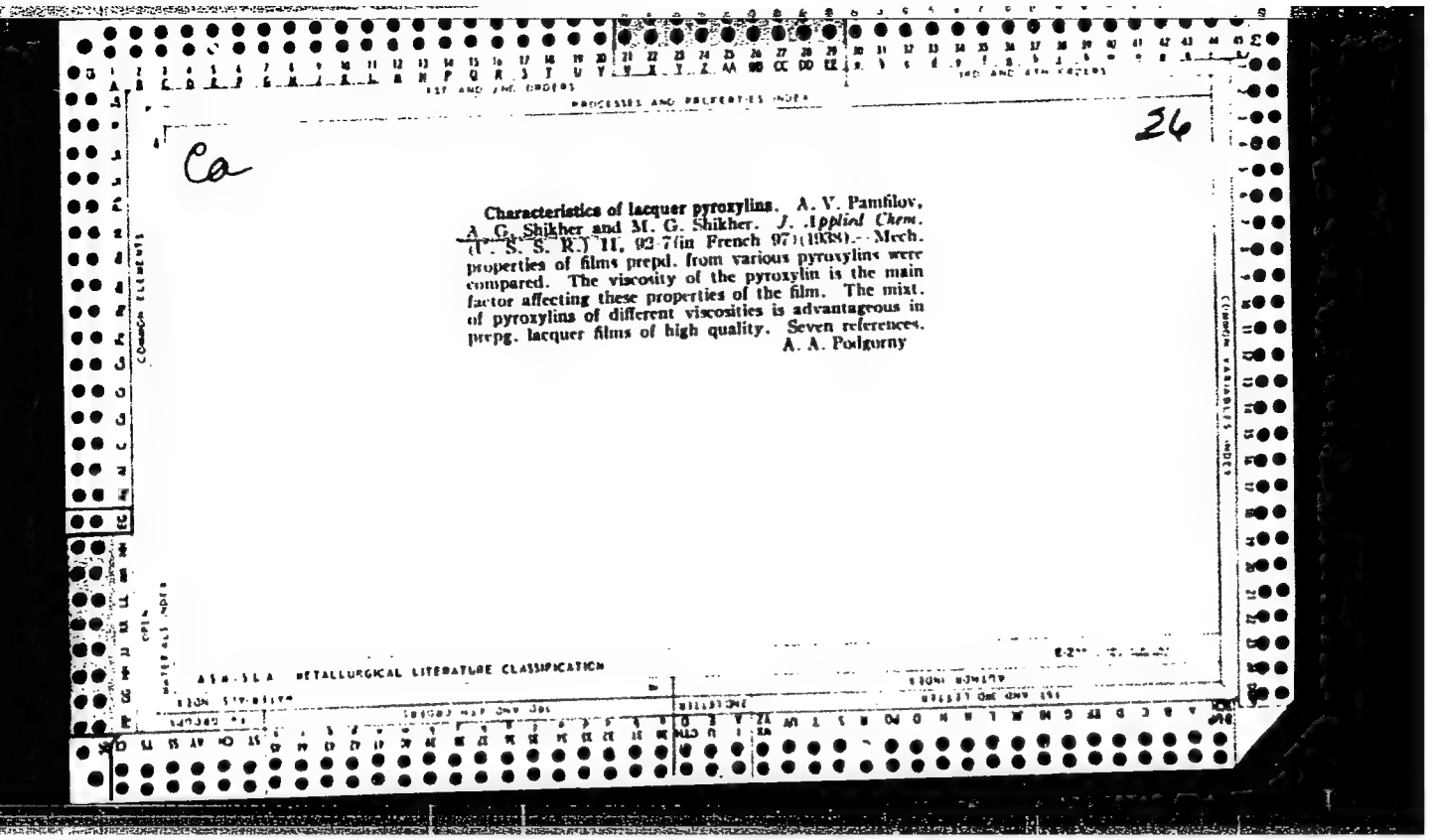
The use of cellosolve in nitrocellulose lacquers. S. M. Chervev and A. G. Shikher. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 5, 113-15(1938).—Colloxylin with 30% H_2O can be used in the prepn. of lacquers contg. 4-5% H_2O with the addn. of an equal vol. of cellosolve. The addn. of cellosolve in excess of the H_2O content retards the rate of film drying and smaller amts. cause fogging of the film. The presence of EtOH and acetone is essential. Films formed with lacquers contg. H_2O and cellosolve are easily polished to a lustrous finish. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Device for the determination of the adhesive power of lacquer films. A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. *Zavod. Lab.* 7, 1395–6(1938).—The adhesive power of a lacquer film is evaluated from the force required to detach a coated plate from the base by means of the Schopper dynanometer. A metal block with a conical cut with obtuse apex for the insertion of the metal plate and a snugly fitting cone fitted with hooks are illustrated and described

Chas. Blanc

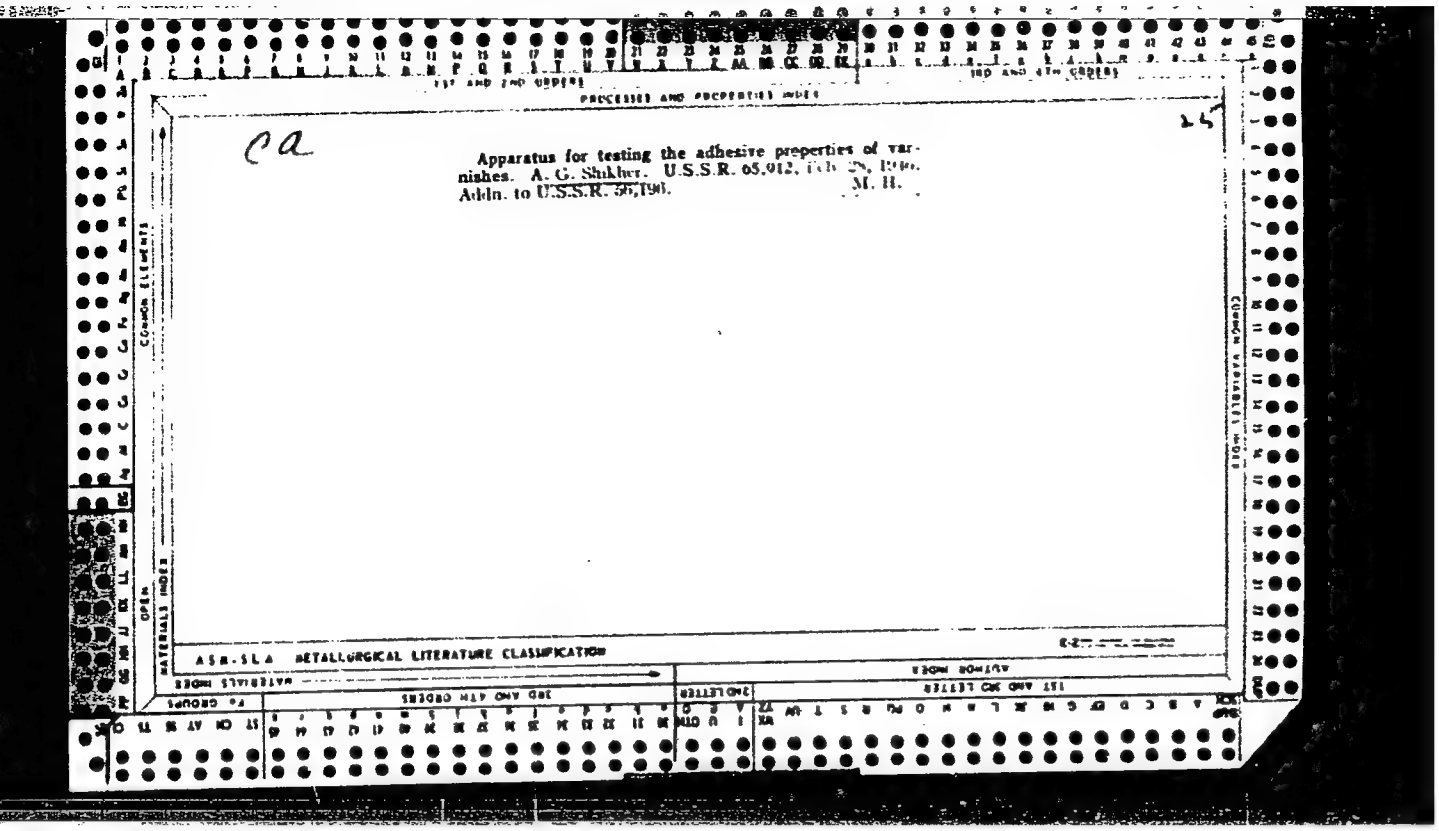


Ca

26

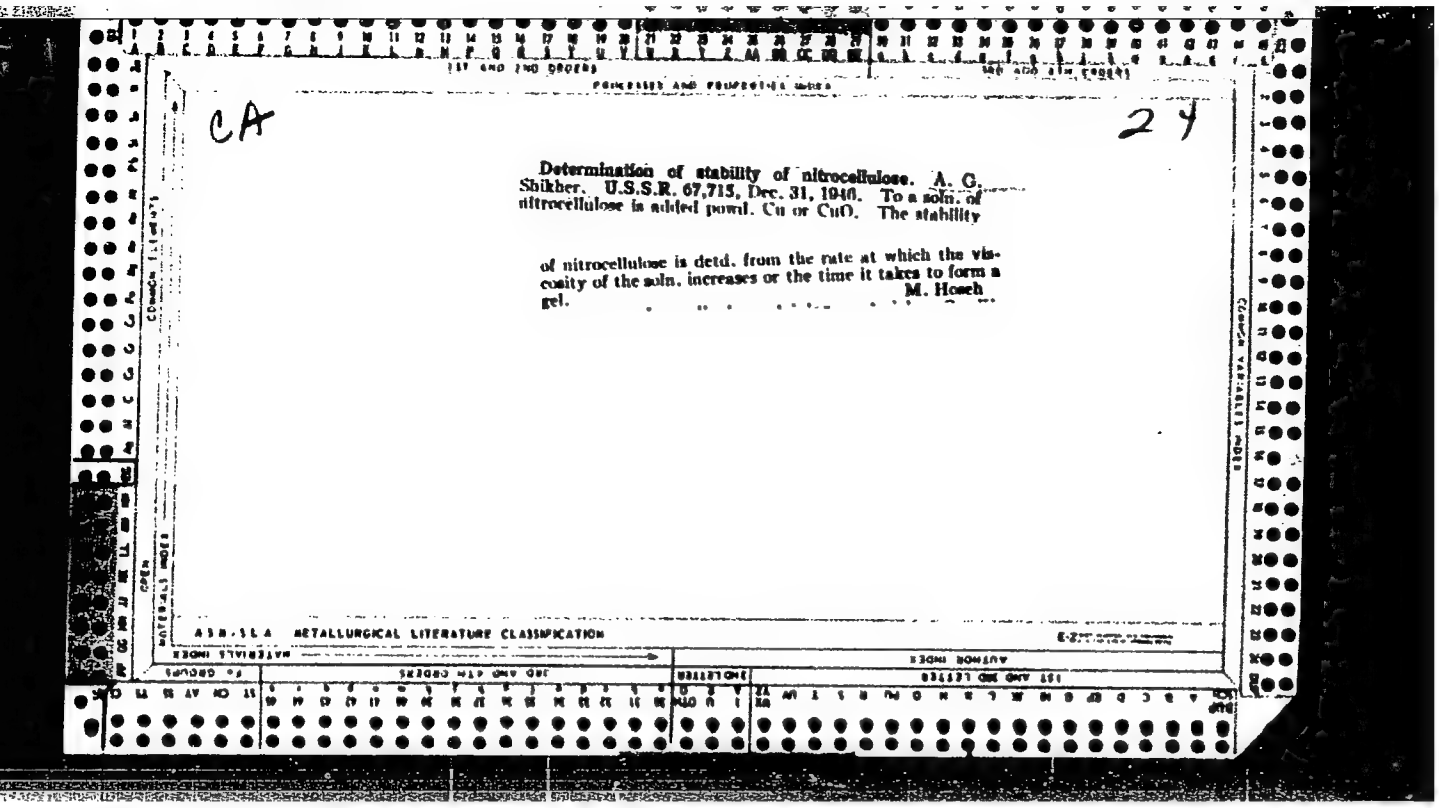
Characteristics of lacquer pyroxylins. A. V. Pamfilov, A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 93-7(in French 97)(1938).—Mech. properties of films prepd. from various pyroxylins were compared. The viscosity of the pyroxylin is the main factor affecting these properties of the film. The mixt. of pyroxylins of different viscosities is advantageous in prepg. lacquer films of high quality. Seven references.
A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



ca

Apparatus for testing the adhesive properties of varnishes. A. G. Shikher. U.S.S.R. 65,912, Feb. 28, 1946. Addn. to U.S.S.R. 56,190. M. H.



CA

24

Determination of stability of nitrocellulose. A. G. Shikher. U.S.S.R. 67,715, Dec. 31, 1946. To a soln. of nitrocellulose is added powd. Cu or CuO. The stability of nitrocellulose is detd. from the rate at which the viscosity of the soln. increases or the time it takes to form a gel. M. Hoseh

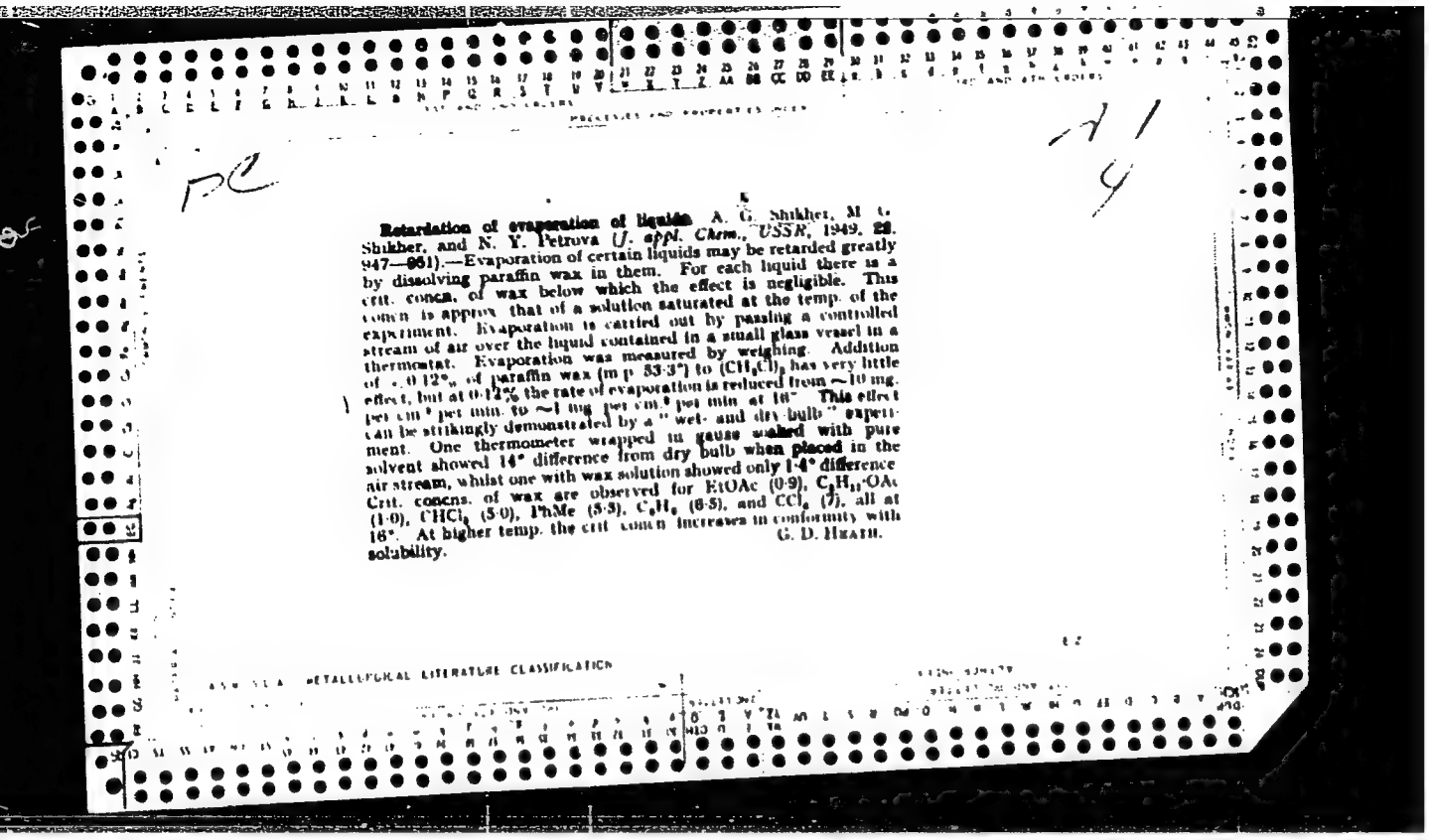
CA

2

Inhibition of the evaporation of liquids. A. G. Shikher, M. G. Shikher, and N. Ya. Petrova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 947-51(1949).—Preliminary expts. showed that soln. of 0.12% paraffin (purified, m. 53.3, d. 0.875) in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ reduces very considerably the rate of evapn. of the solvent at 16°; at that temp., a drop of the pure solvent evapd. in 1 min.; a drop of the 0.12% paraffin soln., in 18-20 min. In an air stream of 3 m./sec., at 16°, 1 sq. cm. of the surface of the pure solvent lost 11.2 mg./min., as against 0.2 mg. for the soln. The very low concn. of paraffins which so reduces the velocity of evapn. gives rise to no detectable lowering of the equil. vapor pressure. Complete investigation of the rate of evapn. v as a function of the concn. c of paraffin, showed that at 16°, below 0.12%, v decreases only very slowly with increasing c, and is very nearly const.; at c = 0.12%, v drops vertically to a value very close to zero. Thus, the concn. c = 0.12% represents a crit. concn. with respect to the velocity of evapn. Curves of v as a function of c in other solvents have the same shape, all showing a certain crit. c which is, for EtOAc 0.9, AmOAc 1.0, $CHCl_3$ 5.0, toluene 5.5, C_6H_6 6.5, CCl_4 7% paraffin at 16°. This crit. c corresponds, simply, to the soly. of paraffin in the given solvent at the given temp. If, at 16°, EtOH is added to CCl_4 until the soly. of paraffin falls to 0.1%, that c becomes the crit. concn. of the mixed solvent. At 3 different temps., 0, 16, and 25°, the crit. c values in $(CH_2Cl)_2$, toluene, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4, increase with the temp. and coincide with the solubilities at the resp. temps. The sharp drop of v thus occurs at satn. of the soln., and the very small v observed after the drop is the rate of evapn. of the satd. soln.

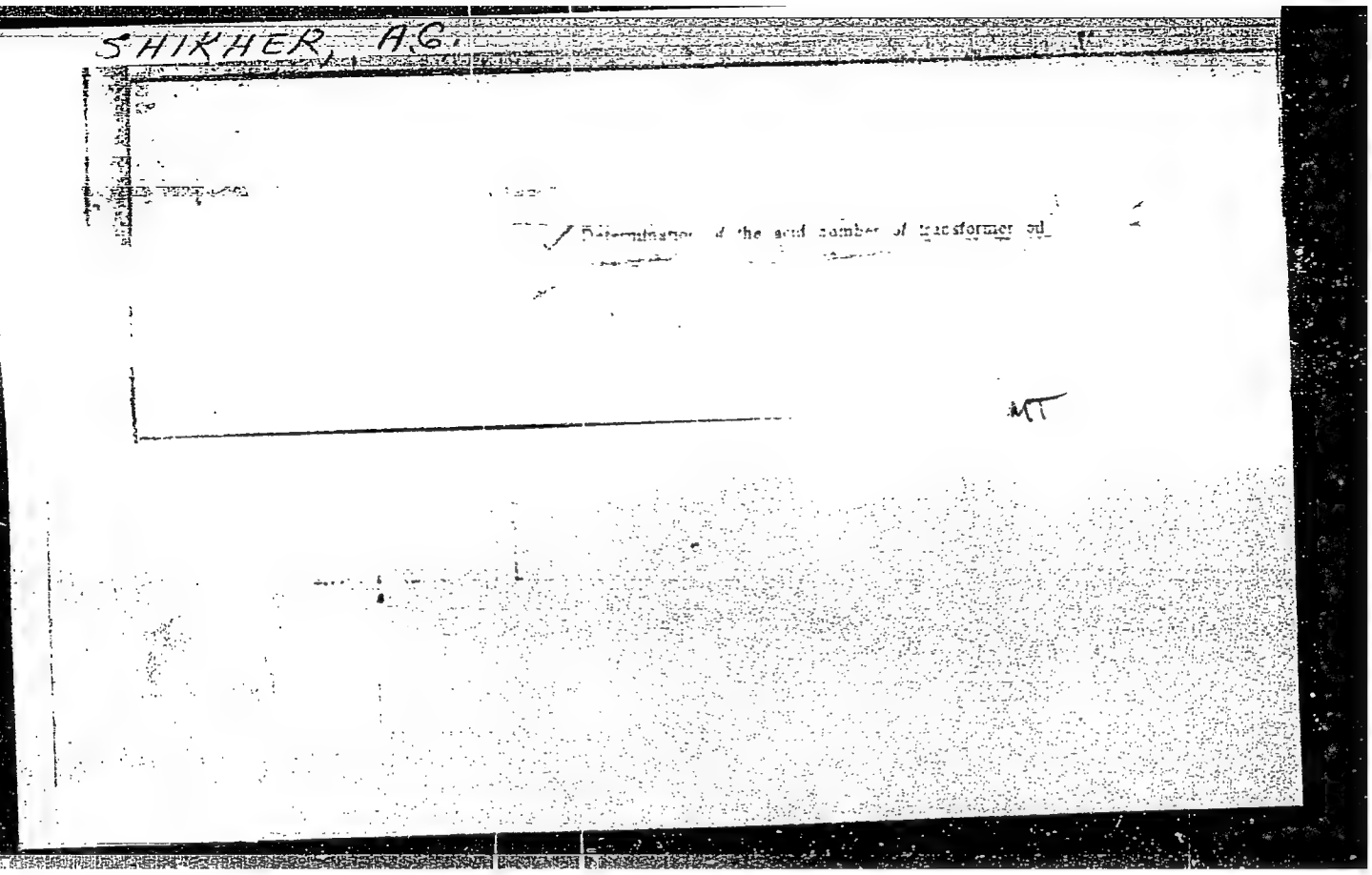
N. Thon

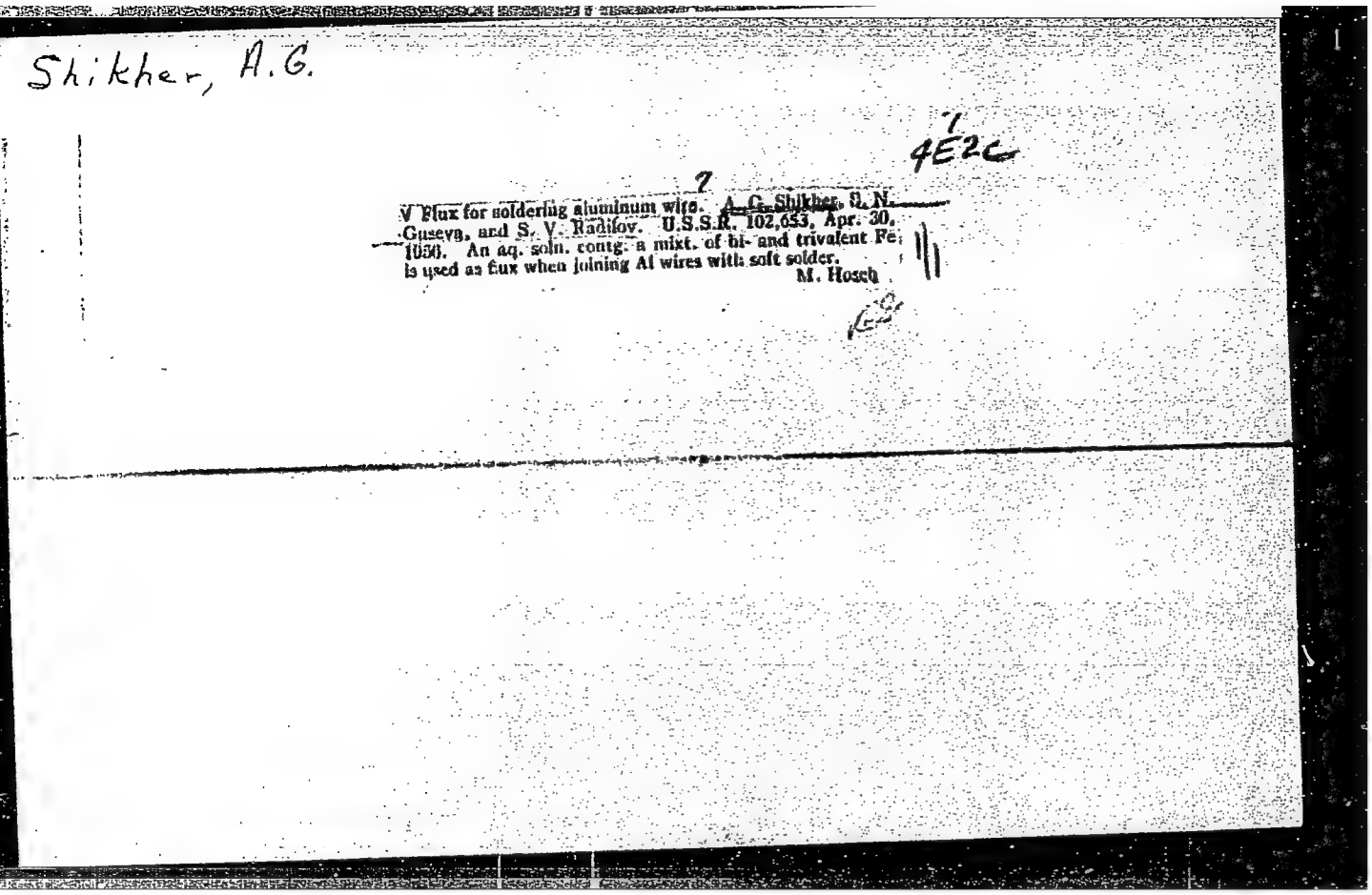
Leningrad Power Inst. im V. I. Lenin



Retardation of evaporation of liquids. A. G. Shikher, M. G. Shikher, and N. Y. Petrova (*J. appl. Chem., USSR*, 1949, **22**, 947—951).—Evaporation of certain liquids may be retarded greatly by dissolving paraffin wax in them. For each liquid there is a crit. concn. of wax below which the effect is negligible. This concn is approx that of a solution saturated at the temp. of the experiment. Evaporation is carried out by passing a controlled stream of air over the liquid contained in a small glass vessel in a thermostat. Evaporation was measured by weighing. Addition of <0·12% of paraffin wax (m.p. 53·3°) to $(CH_2Cl)_2$ has very little effect, but at 0·12% the rate of evaporation is reduced from ~10 mg. per cm.² per min. to ~1 mg. per cm.² per min. at 18°. This effect can be strikingly demonstrated by a "wet- and dry-bulb" experiment. One thermometer wrapped in gauze soaked with pure solvent showed 14° difference from dry bulb when placed in the air stream, whilst one with wax solution showed only 1·4° difference. Crit. concns. of wax are observed for EtOAc (0·9), $C_5H_{11}OAc$ (1·0), $CHCl_3$ (5·0), PhMe (5·3), C_6H_6 (6·5), and CCl_4 (7), all at 18°. At higher temp. the crit. concn increases in conformity with solubility.

G. D. Heath.





Shikher, A.G.

4E2c

V Flux for soldering aluminum wire. A. G. Shikher, S. N. Guseva, and S. V. Radilov. U.S.S.R. 102,653, Apr. 30, 1956. An aq. soln. contg. a mixt. of bi- and trivalent Fe is used as flux when joining Al wires with soft solder.
M. Hosch

SHIKHER, A.G.; GUSEVA, S.N.; RADILOV, S.V.

Soldering aluminum conductors. Prom.energ. 11 no.11:9-11 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Aluminum) (Electric conductors) (Solder and soldering)

SOV/81-59-10-37136

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 532 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Drubetskaya, T.Ye., Shikher, A.G., Sandler, G.A., Bedrinskaya, Ye.M.

TITLE: Control of Pore-Forming Substances in Technological Process of Microporous Rubber[15] Production

PERIODICAL: Byul tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Ivanovsk. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 14-17

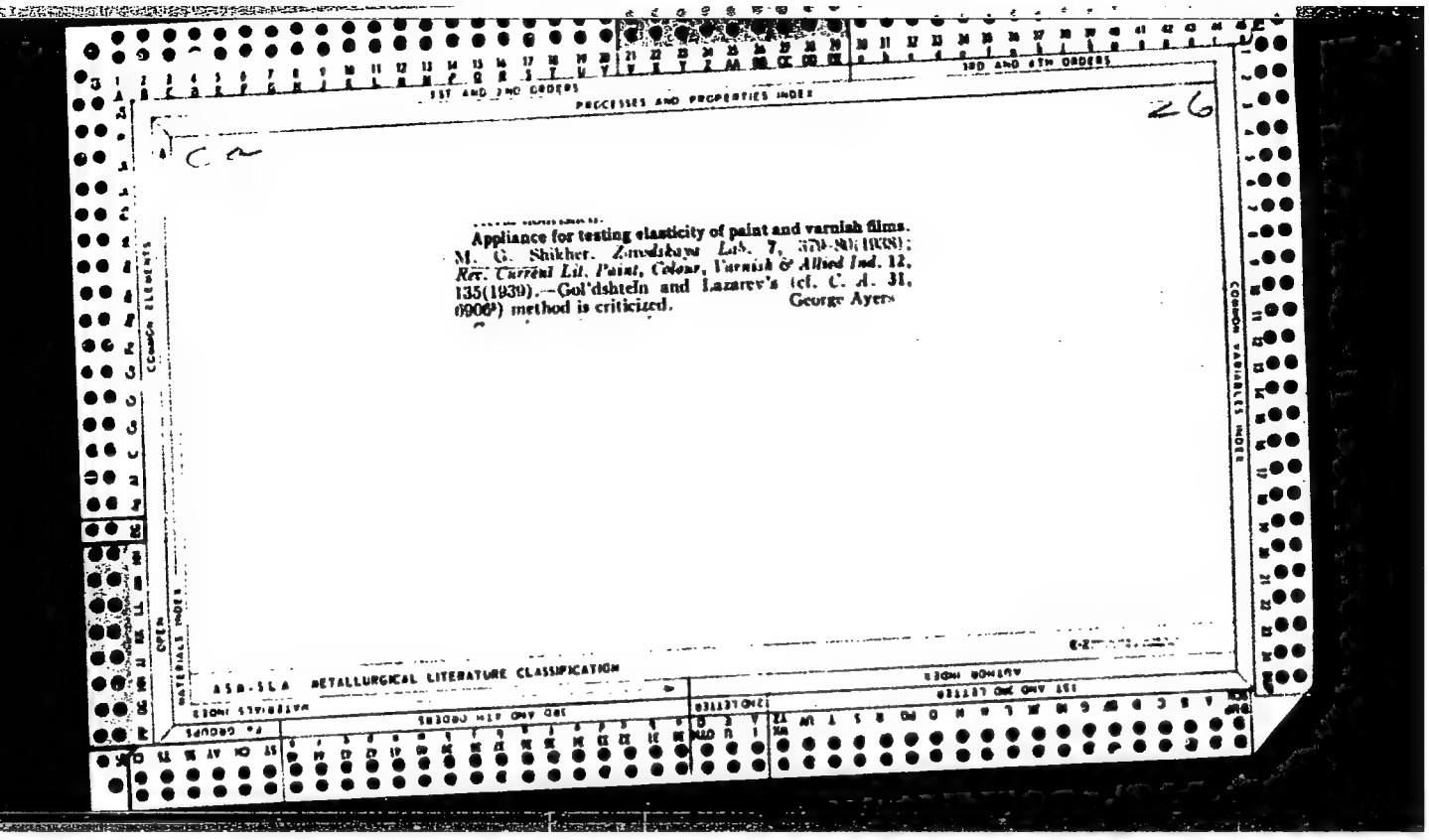
ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for the evaluation of pore-forming substances from the value of the "lifting force", i.e. the height of lifting of the indicator rod placed on the sample of a rubber mixture which is subjected to heating. The device makes it possible to determine the initial and the final temperature of decomposition of pore-forming agents in the mixture. The behavior of $NaHCO_3$ and the porophore ChKhZ-5 in rubber mixtures for microporous soles has been investigated. Their combination shows the best pore-formation, technological and physical-mechanical properties.

V. Vakula

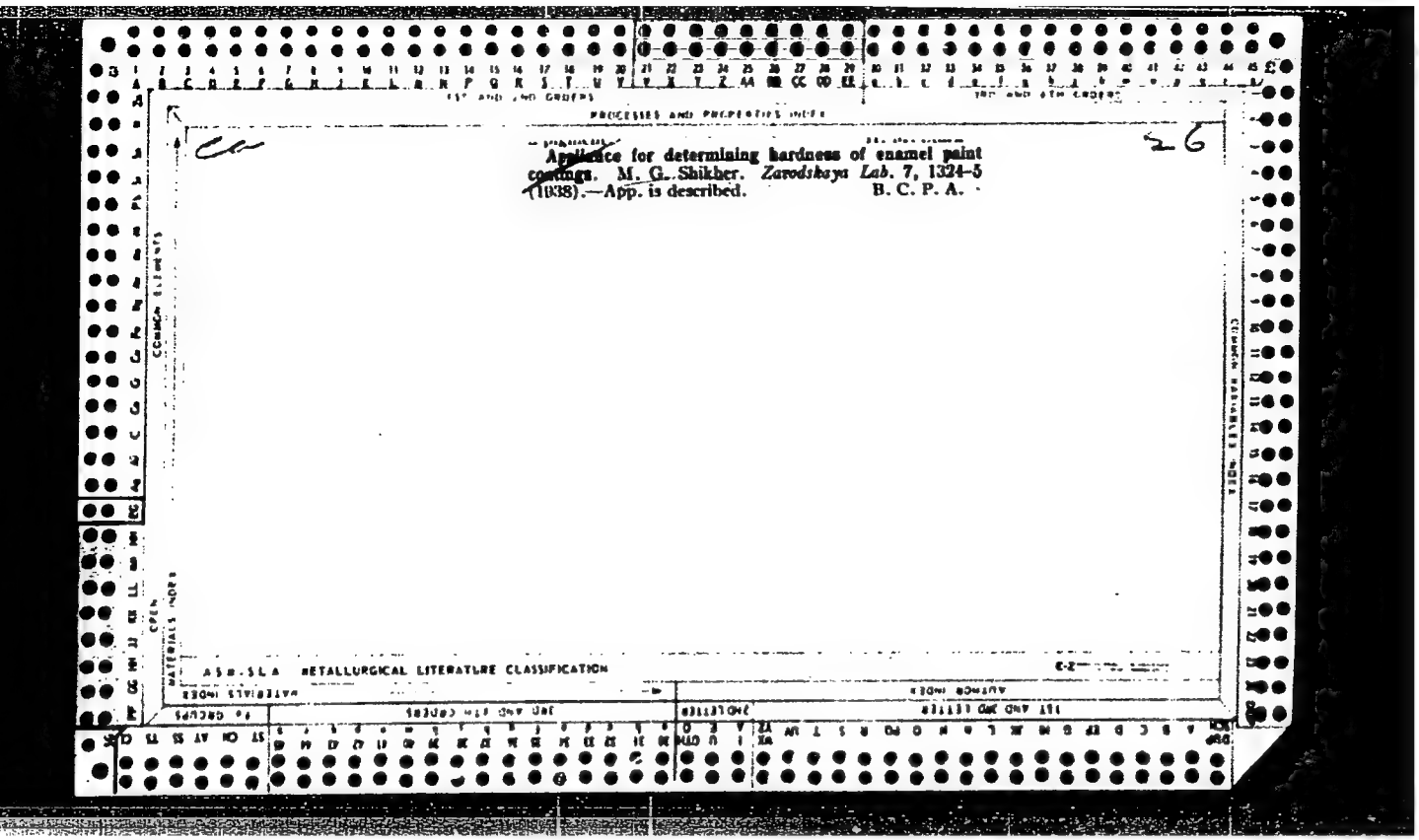
Card 1/1

SHIKHER, M.G.

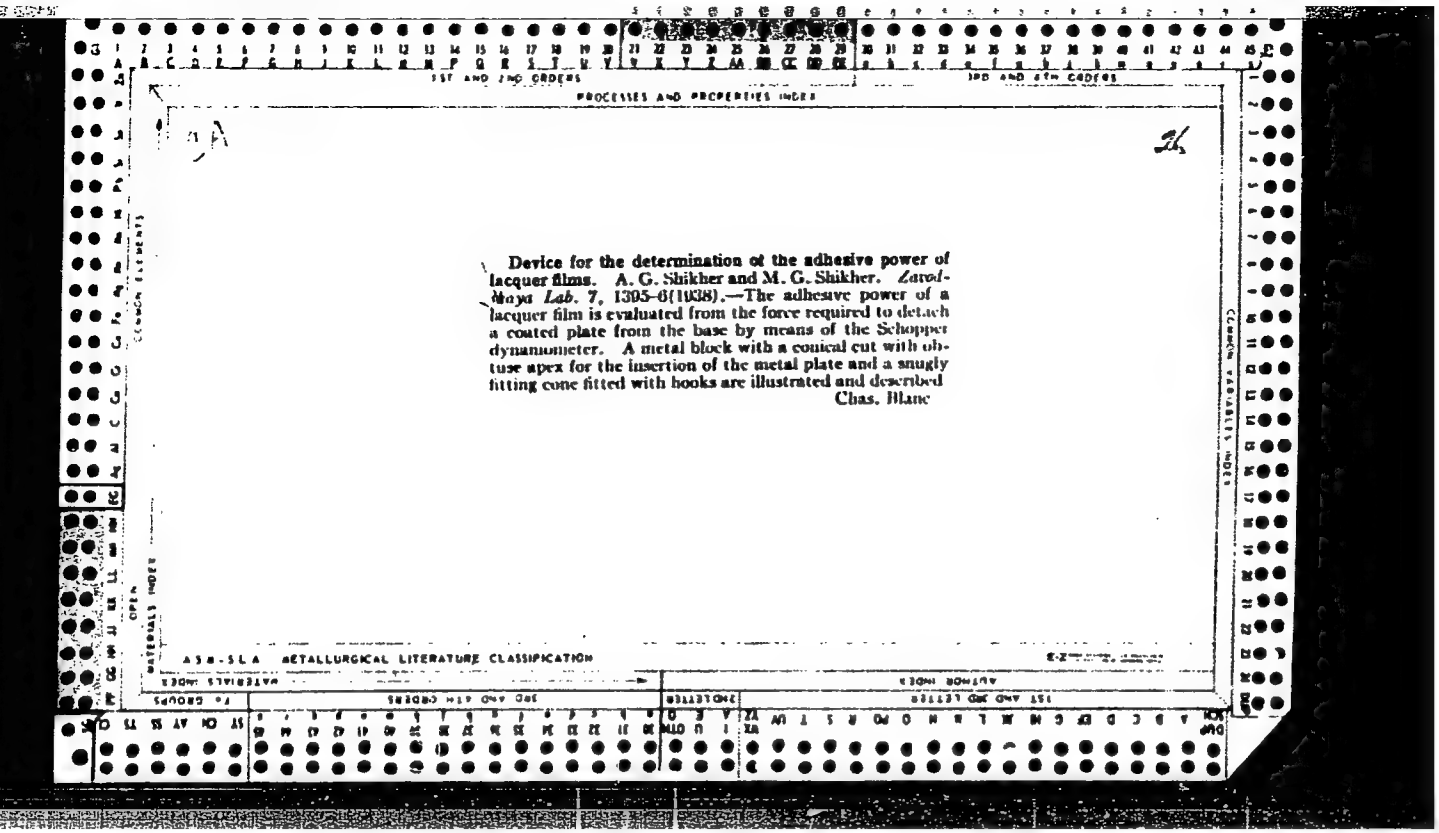
RT-872 (Chemistry of titanium. VIII. Chlorination of titanium compounds with a mixture of chlorine and carbon monoxide) K khimii titana. VIII. Khlorirovanie titanosoderzhashchikh produktov smes'iu khlora i okisi ugleroda.
ZHURNAL OBSHCHEI KHIMII, 7(22): 2760-2766, 1937.



Appliance for testing elasticity of paint and varnish films. M. G. Shikher. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 370-80(1938); *Rev. Current Lit. Paint, Colour, Varnish & Allied Ind.* 12, 135(1939).—Gol'dshtein and Lazarev's (cf. C. A. 31, 0906²) method is criticized. George Ayers



Appliance for determining hardness of enamel paint coatings. M. G. Shikher. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1324–5 (1938).—App. is described. B. C. P. A.

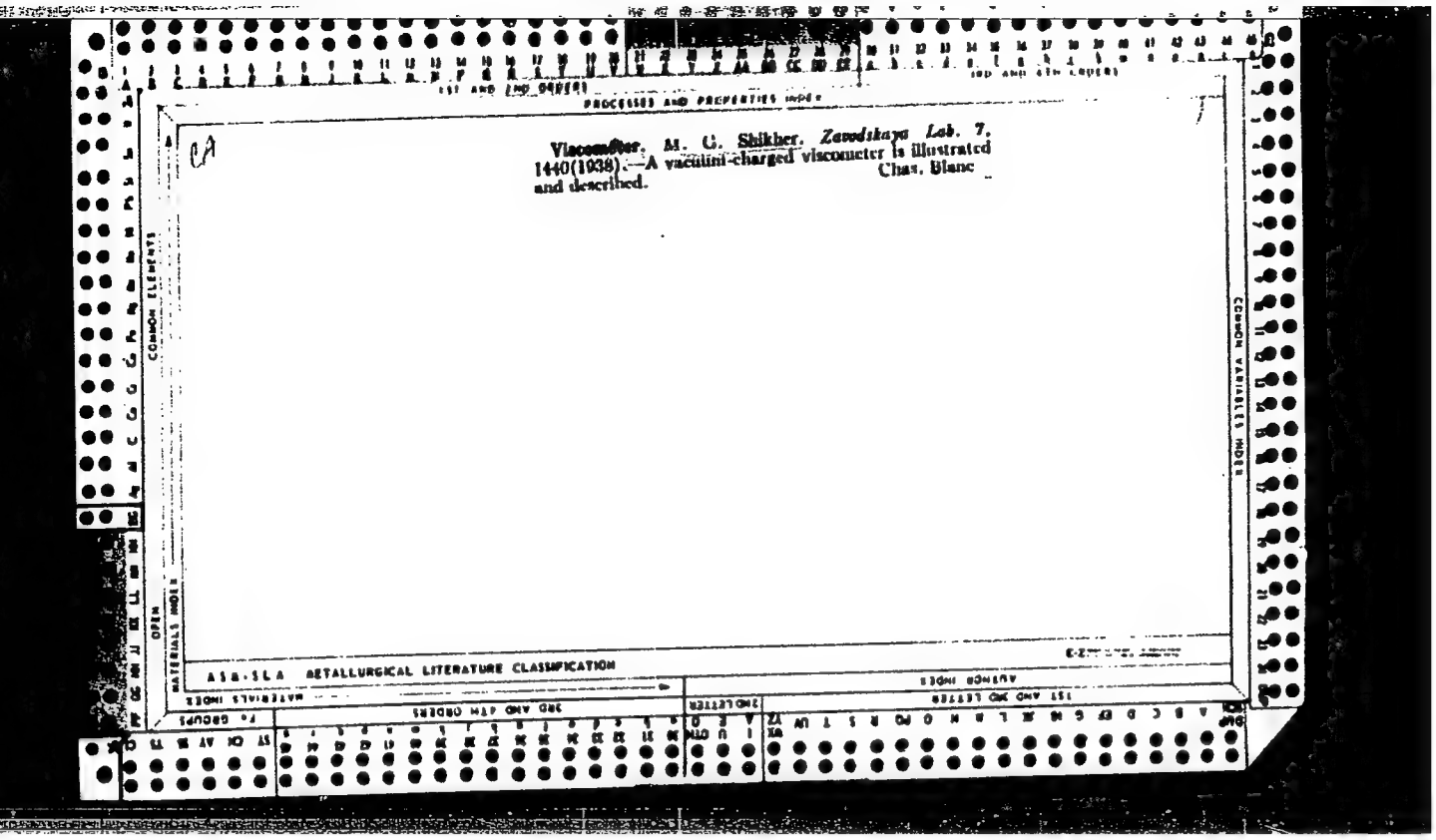


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Device for the determination of the adhesive power of lacquer films. A. G. Shikher and M. G. Shikher. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1395–6(1938).—The adhesive power of a lacquer film is evaluated from the force required to detach a coated plate from the base by means of the Schopper dynamometer. A metal block with a conical cut with obtuse apex for the insertion of the metal plate and a snugly fitting cone fitted with hooks are illustrated and described

Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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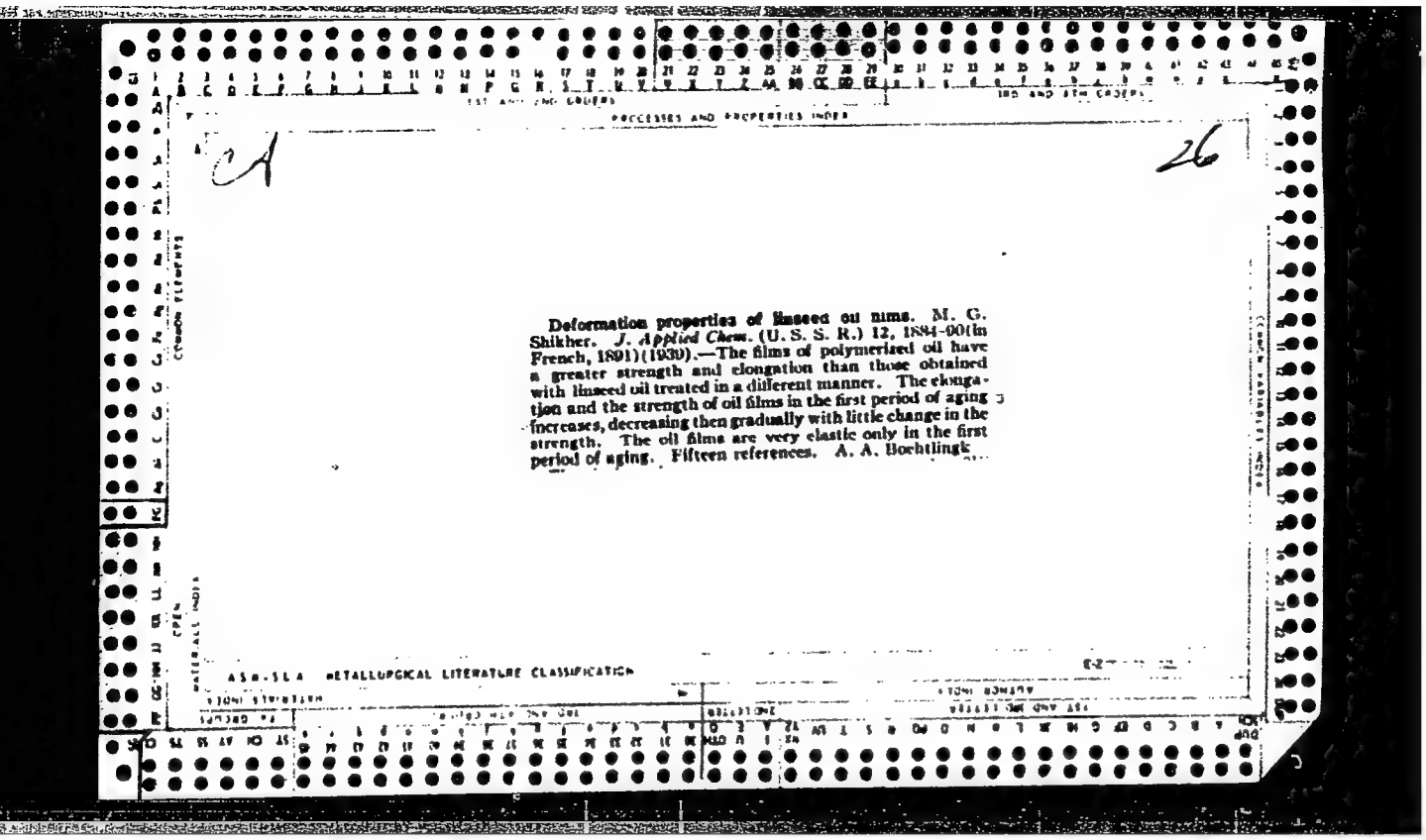
Viscometer. M. G. Shikher. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 1440(1938).—A vacuum-charged viscometer is illustrated and described. Chas. Blanc

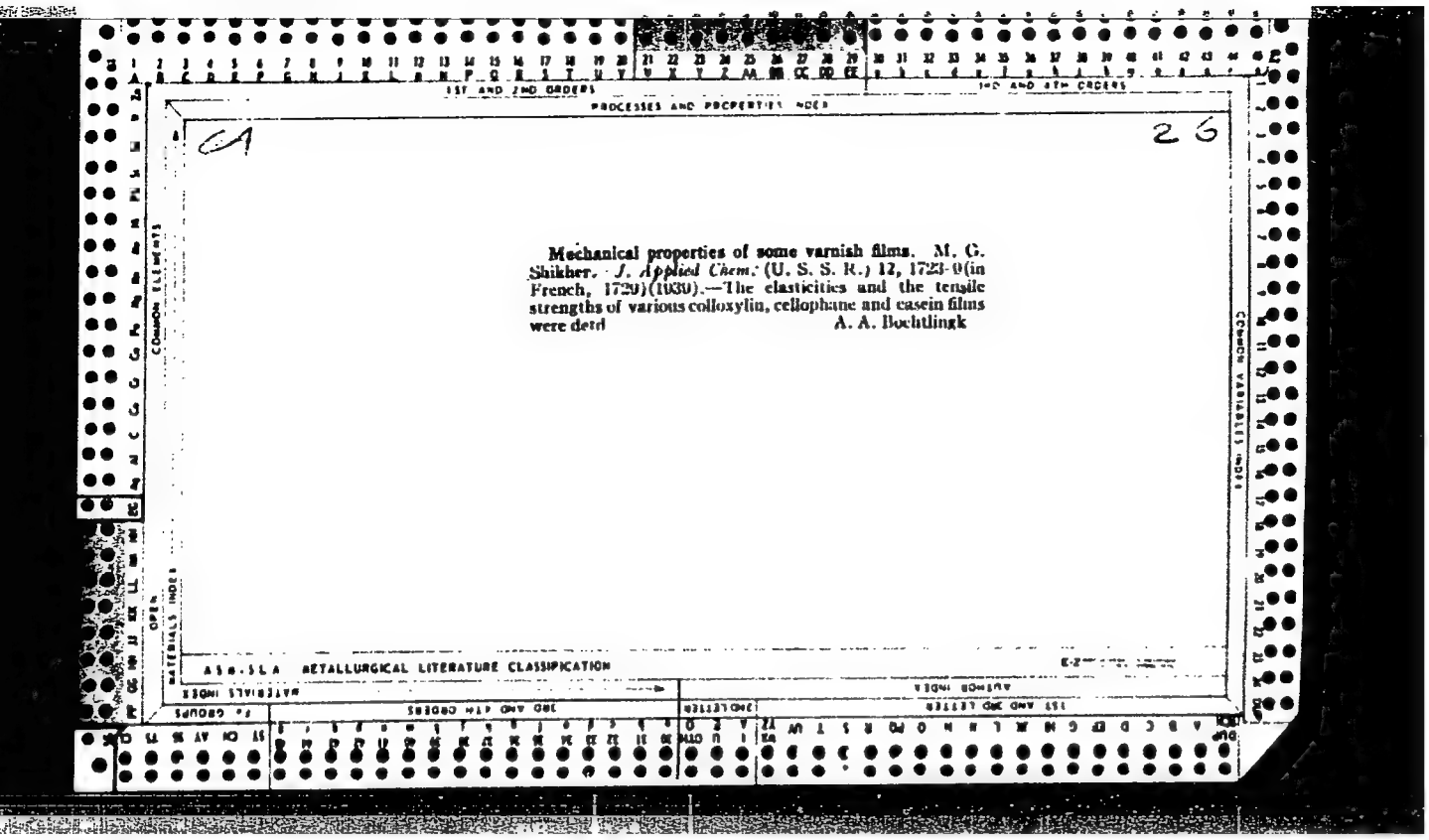


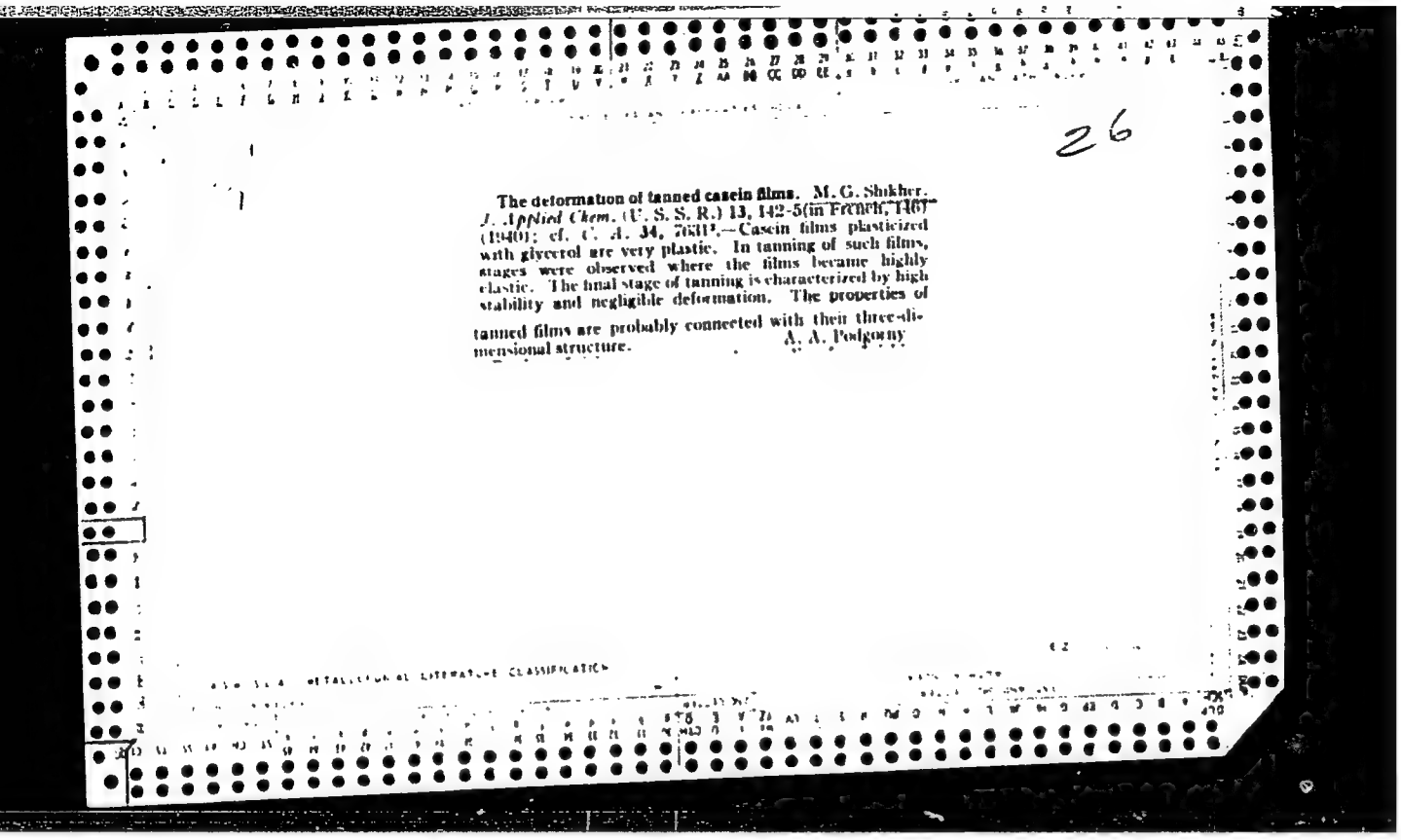
CA

26

Deformation properties of linseed oil films. M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 1884-90(In French, 1891)(1939).—The films of polymerized oil have a greater strength and elongation than those obtained with linseed oil treated in a different manner. The elongation and the strength of oil films in the first period of aging increases, decreasing then gradually with little change in the strength. The oil films are very elastic only in the first period of aging. Fifteen references. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

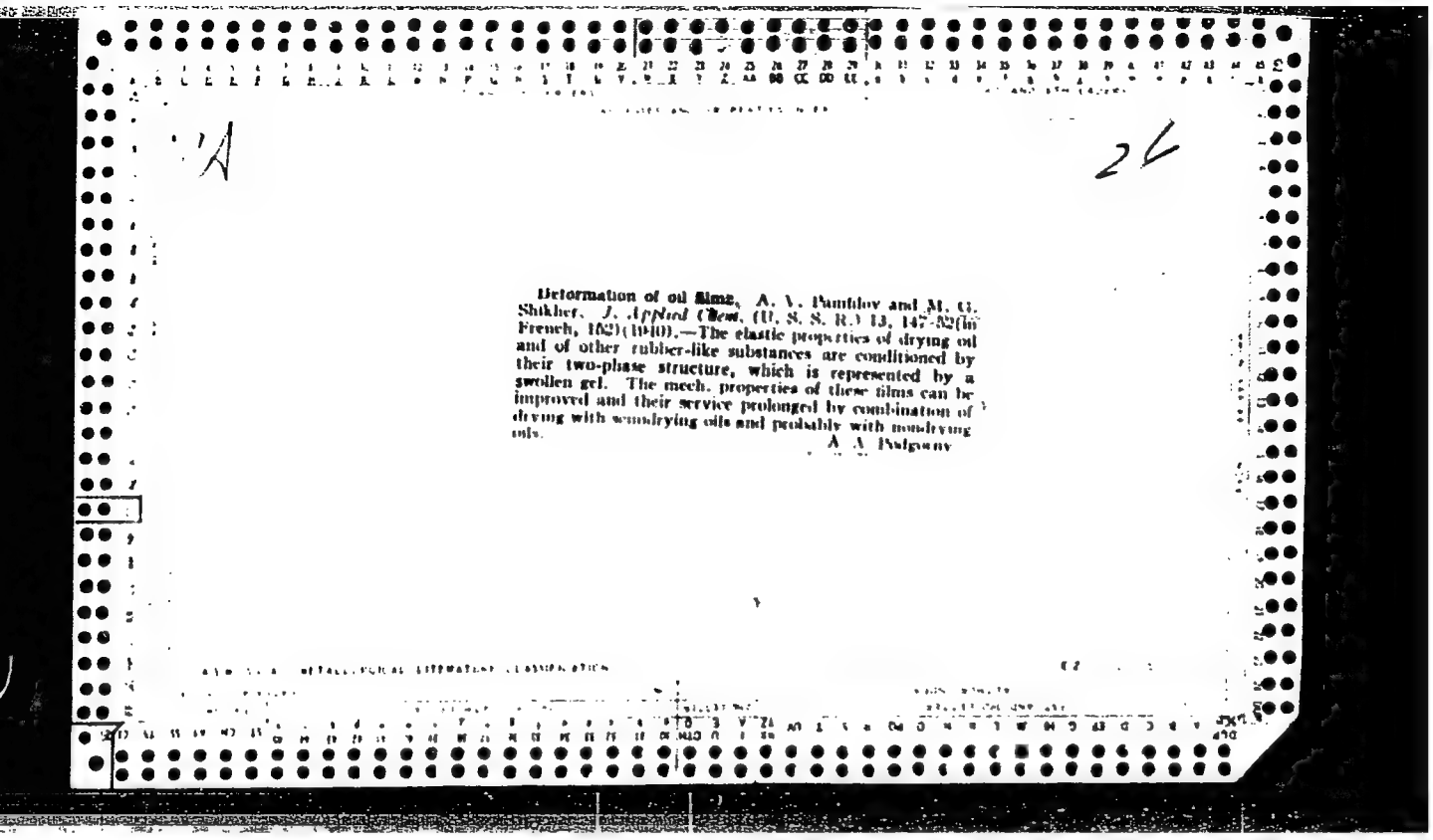




26

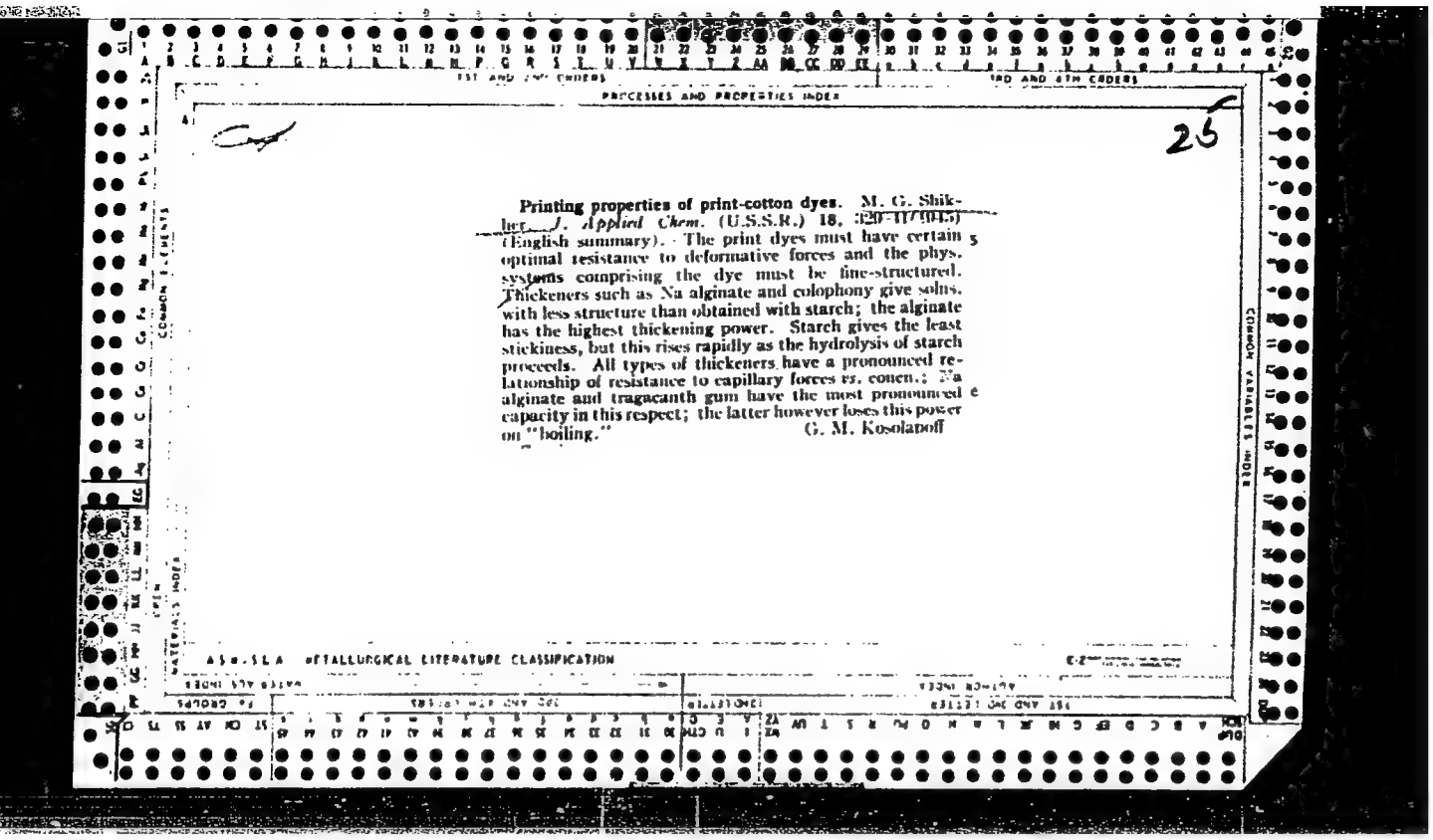
The deformation of tanned casein films. M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 142-5(in French, 146) (1940); cf. C. A. 34, 7631⁹.—Casein films plasticized with glycerol are very plastic. In tanning of such films, stages were observed where the films became highly elastic. The final stage of tanning is characterized by high stability and negligible deformation. The properties of tanned films are probably connected with their three-dimensional structure.

A. A. Podgorny



Deformation of oil films. A. V. Pamfilov and M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 147-52(in French, 152)(1940).—The elastic properties of drying oil and of other rubber-like substances are conditioned by their two-phase structure, which is represented by a swollen gel. The mech. properties of these films can be improved and their service prolonged by combination of drying with semidrying oils and probably with nondrying oils.

A. A. Balgeony

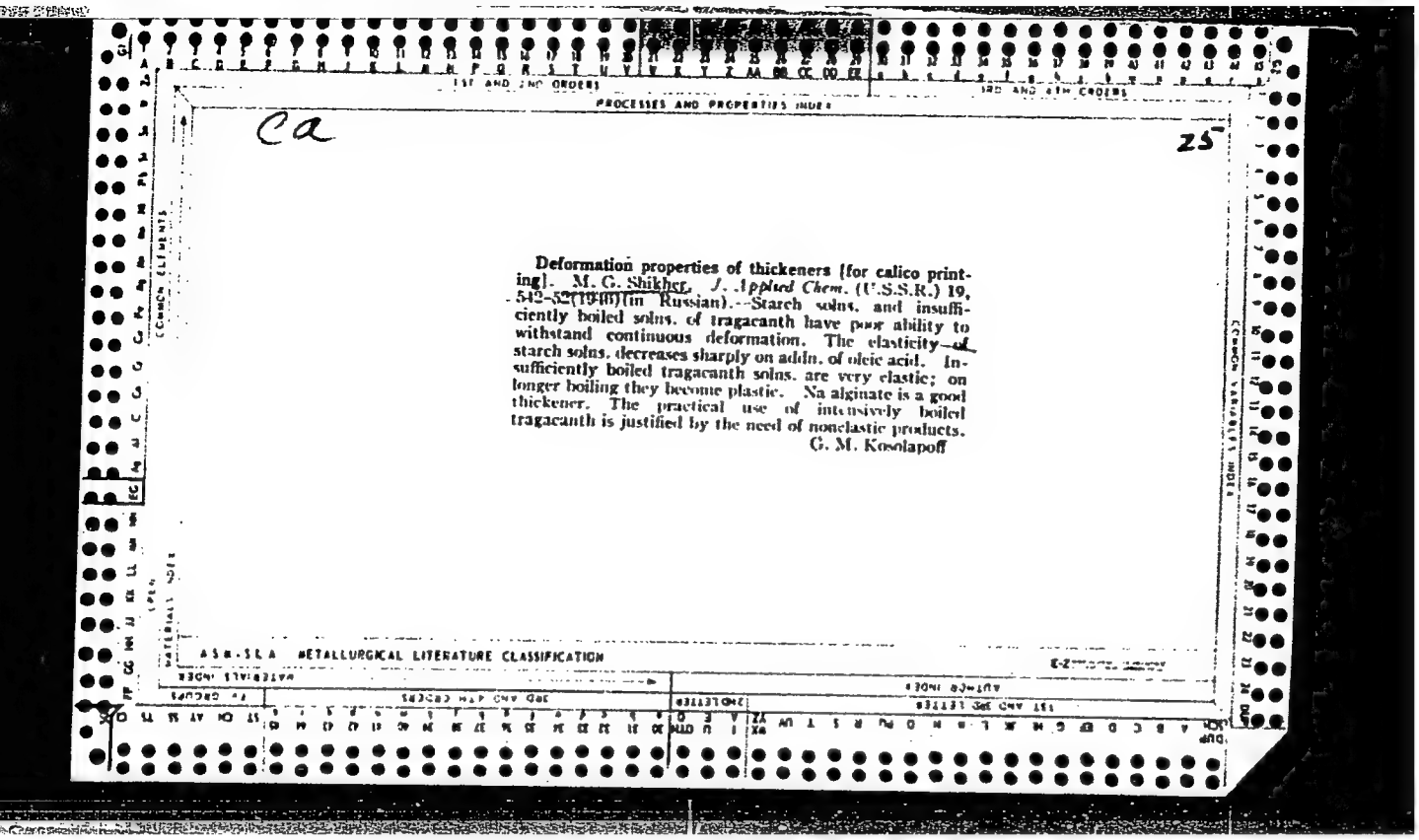


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

25

Printing properties of print-cotton dyes. M. G. Shikher. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 320-11(1945) (English summary). The print dyes must have certain optimal resistance to deformative forces and the phys. systems comprising the dye must be fine-structured. Thickeners such as Na alginate and colophony give solns. with less structure than obtained with starch; the alginate has the highest thickening power. Starch gives the least stickiness, but this rises rapidly as the hydrolysis of starch proceeds. All types of thickeners have a pronounced relationship of resistance to capillary forces vs. concn.; Na alginate and tragacanth gum have the most pronounced capacity in this respect; the latter however loses this power on "boiling." G. M. Kosolapoff

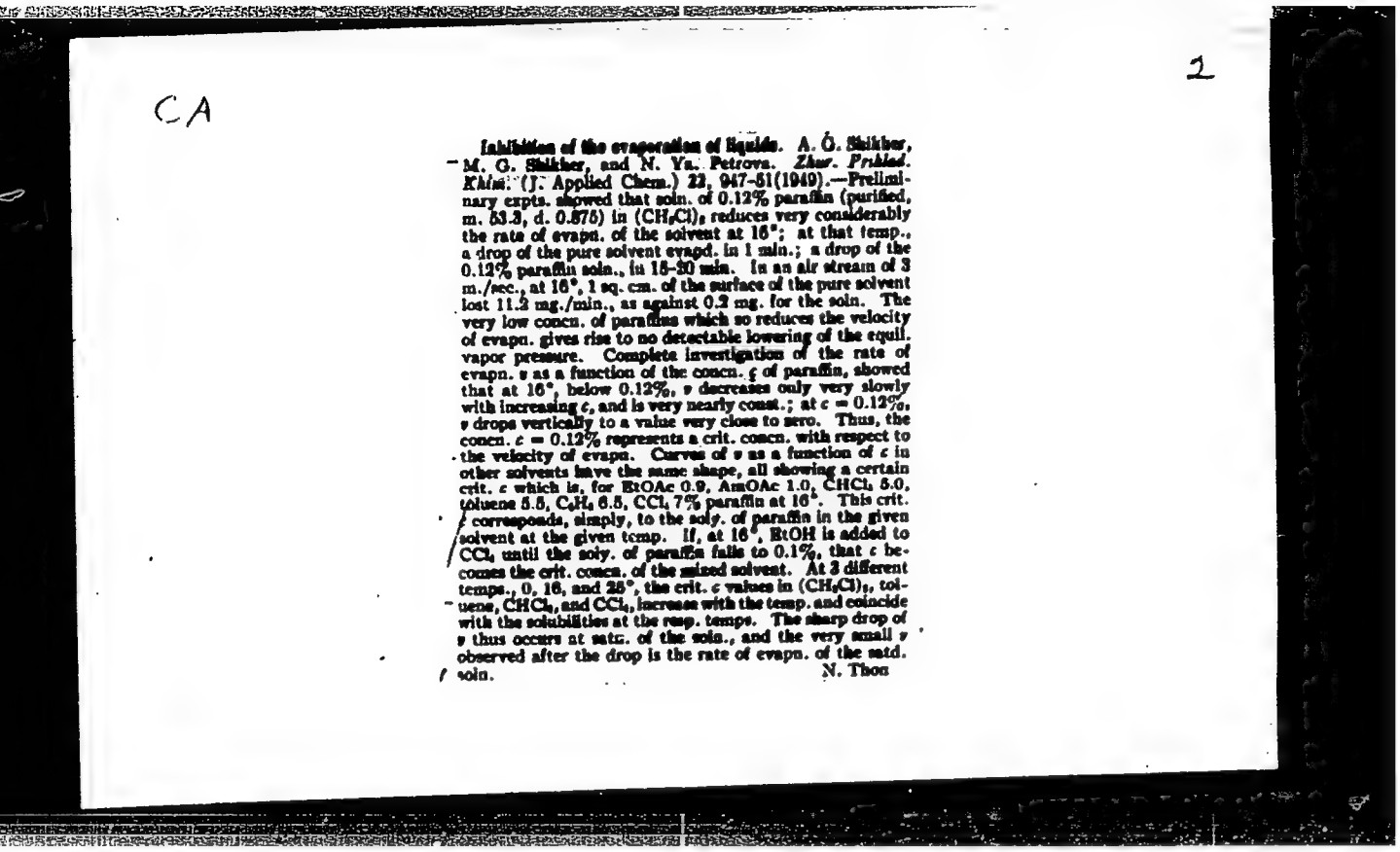
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Ca

25

Deformation properties of thickeners [for calico printing]. M. G. Shikher, *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 19, 542–52(1946)(in Russian).—Starch solns. and insufficiently boiled solns. of tragacanth have poor ability to withstand continuous deformation. The elasticity of starch solns. decreases sharply on addn. of oleic acid. Insufficiently boiled tragacanth solns. are very elastic; on longer boiling they become plastic. Na alginate is a good thickener. The practical use of intensively boiled tragacanth is justified by the need of nonelastic products.
G. M. Kosolapoff



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Inhibition of the evaporation of liquids. A. G. Shikher, M. G. Shikher, and N. Ya. Petrova. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 947-51(1949).—Preliminary expts. showed that soln. of 0.12% paraffin (purified, m. 53.3, d. 0.875) in $(CH_2Cl)_2$ reduces very considerably the rate of evapn. of the solvent at 16°; at that temp., a drop of the pure solvent evapd. in 1 min.; a drop of the 0.12% paraffin soln., in 15-20 min. In an air stream of 3 m./sec., at 16°, 1 sq. cm. of the surface of the pure solvent lost 11.2 mg./min., as against 0.2 mg. for the soln. The very low concn. of paraffins which so reduces the velocity of evapn. gives rise to no detectable lowering of the equil. vapor pressure. Complete investigation of the rate of evapn. v as a function of the concn. c of paraffin, showed that at 16°, below 0.12%, v decreases only very slowly with increasing c, and is very nearly const.; at c = 0.12%, v drops vertically to a value very close to zero. Thus, the concn. c = 0.12% represents a crit. concn. with respect to the velocity of evapn. Curves of v as a function of c in other solvents have the same shape, all showing a certain crit. c which is, for EtOAc 0.9, AmOAc 1.0, $CHCl_3$ 5.0, toluene 5.5, C_6H_6 6.5, CCl_4 7% paraffin at 16°. This crit. c corresponds, simply, to the solv. of paraffin in the given solvent at the given temp. If, at 16°, EtOH is added to CCl_4 until the solv. of paraffin falls to 0.1%, that c becomes the crit. concn. of the mixed solvent. At 3 different temps., 0, 16, and 25°, the crit. c values in $(CH_2Cl)_2$, toluene, $CHCl_3$, and CCl_4, increase with the temp. and coincide with the solubilities at the resp. temps. The sharp drop of v thus occurs at satn. of the soln., and the very small v observed after the drop is the rate of evapn. of the satd. soln.

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Simplified determination of viscosity in difficultly wettable cotton goods. M. G. Shikher, B. S. Voronkov, and N. G. Lysova (Ivanovsk Cotton Research Inst.). *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 880(1950).—Instead of deaerating the sample in vacuum, the adsorbed air is rapidly displaced by moistening the sample with an approx. 0.5% aq. soln. of suitable wetting agents (such as Igepon). G. M. Kosolapoff

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Cellulose ether thickeners for printing dyes. M. G. Shikher, L. A. Rybkina, and P. V. Gorshkov. *Tekstil. Prom.* 14, No. 12, 23-31(1954).—Use of methyl, hydroxyethyl, and Na salt of carboxymethyl ethers of cellulose as thickeners for all printing dyes is discussed. E. Barabash

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Plastification of the starch pastes. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.2: 315-319 F '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

(Starch)

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Technological testing of the AOZh-2 bleaching apparatus.
Nauch.-issl.trudy IvNITI 23:104-151 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bleaching)
(Textile machinery—Testing)

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Simplified method for the control of bleaching solutions. Tekst. prom. 19 no.4:58-59 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Bleaching agents)

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Continuous bleaching of cotton fabrics in an AOZh-2 machinery unit. Tekst. prom. 19 no.5:45-50 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy institut (for Gotovtseva, Shikher). 2.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Surovaya). (Cotton finishing) (Bleaching)

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Use of phosphates in peroxide bleaching of fabrics. Nauch.issl. trudy IvNITI 25:113-123 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
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Use of sodium chlorite for the bleaching of cotton fabrics. Nauch.issl.trudy IvNITI 25:124-144 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
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1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy institut (IvNITI).

(Bleaching)(Cotton fabrics)

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Simplified method of continuous alkali-peroxide bleaching of fabrics. Nauch.issl.trudy IvNITI 25:154-182 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
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1. Sotrudniki Ivanovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.